"THE CROWN DRAMA"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

VOL. V NO. 285 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tichling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Puket, Sourabaya, Haiphong, Hoile, Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	T-ingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE.

Messrs. MATHRADAS & Co., Canada uilding, Home Street, Bombay, will be leased to entertain applications for Subgencies in Mofussil centres.
As Agents for the "QUEEN," "EQUITABLE," "NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE," and "STATE" (Fire Offices), the 'EAGLE & BRITISH DOMINIONS" Marine) and "GENERAL ACCIDENT" Motor, Horse and Accidents) we can grant the most favourable rates and conditions or risks in and outside Bombay. Apply to

COLIN M. ROSS.
Managing Partner.

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THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

CONSUMPTION
CURED IN 3 TO 6 MONTHS.

DOCTOR'S
REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
"I have tried this medicine on my wife, who had both lungs affected, left lung ⅔ wasted, right lung affected at its apex. Examination of sputum showed abundance of Bacillus. Director of Tuberculin Institute pronounced that it was not a case for infection after a week's trial, there was marked improvement, her temperature went down, she was able to move about, cough also was much better. Examination of the sputum also showed T. B. very much less than before treatment."
LATER.
"Still some bacillus but for every appearance she is healthy."
Name and address given by permission to genuine enquirers.
BOMBAY PATIENT'S
MIRACULOUS PROGRESS.
Given up by 6 Doctors reported dying.
Treatment started 29 Oct., Swelling of leg perfectly well 12th Nov. Cough much better; no night sweats since 5th Nov. 6th Nov. sits up and also walks about. Feels better and stronger daily; able to take solid food.
No more Hoemoptysis.
12th Nov. Report.
Patient looks better, steadily gaining weight and strength, voice is clearer and stronger, sleeps well and is generally improving. Temperature, pulse and respiration greatly improved.
ANOTHER PATIENT.
"No fever, very little cough, puts on 4lbs in a week."
Lady whose husband has been cured writes 9th Nov.:—
"It certainly is a
WONDERFUL REMEDY."
I get similar reports from all over the world.
The medicine made from Indian herbs costs 30 a month. I can be seen in Bombay by appointment, next week. I take no fees.
Write for Doctors' & Patients' opinions and free interview.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LLD.,
Alliance House,
LONAVLA.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

'FASHION--UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?
Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?
Which is the place where people get the best of things at the cheapest imaginable price?
Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small compass?
Which is the place where people economize money and try their luck?
IT IS,
THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE
(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)
Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.
OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE
TRIAL SOLICITED.
Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.
AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.
Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in ¼lb. and 1lb. tins such as:—
Congo Red, Fast Pink, Green Crystals, Orange and Chrysophinine.
Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th Nov. 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 1063B—1030—1030A, 1049, 1023A, 1023B, 153, 1046A, 1031, 939; Case Nos. 261D, 261J, 261L, 261C, 248, 261V, 261J, 228, Matunga Maharwada.
Building Street No. 1423, Case No. 40, Mahim Loop Railway Bridge.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th November, 1917.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking, Accountancy and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditors Diploma Examinations a speciality.
Prospectus on application. 805

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
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BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
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Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nuseerwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GONGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND)—Jethmal Thakarsingh.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA—J. Morton & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

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"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle," Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A certificated LEDGER CLERK, Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply Box No. 470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1018

WANTED—Experienced LEDGER-KEEPERS & CLERKS. Good prospects for really deserving hands. Good writing essential. Apply to Box No. 446 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 927

WANTED—A Gujerati knowing AUDITOR, having thorough knowledge and experience in Mercantile Accounts, for one hour daily. Apply to Box No. 469, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1014

WANTED—Experienced COMPOUNDERS for a large Chemist's firm, both for night and day duty. Apply stating experience, nationality, age and salary expected to Box No. 466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1007

WANTED by an Attorney's firm two SHORTHAND TYPISTS able to take notes in Court also. Only competent and experienced men should apply immediately to Box No. 467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1012

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED for Bombay Office used to Iron and Steel Work also Building and Survey Plans. Stating age, experience and wages required. Apply Box No. 468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1013

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN capable of supervising Job Department of a Printing Press. Must have good experience in giving estimates. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 160 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A competent WEAVING MASTER, expert in sizing for a Mofussil Mill, good prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), stating pay expected to Box No. 444, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 911

WANTED—ASSISTANTS for Cash, Accounts, Subscription and Advertisement Departments of a newspaper office. Those having previous experience only need apply, with copies of testimonials, to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGERS for the "Tata Industrial Bank". Salary from Rs. 1,500 upwards per month according to qualifications. Banking experience essential. Apply in writing with full particulars to TATA SONS AND Co., (Banking Department), Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 953

WANTED—An honest JUNIOR CLERK, Coal Bunder experience, good Gujarati and English handwriting, fair knowledge of typing and Gujarati accounts essential. Security Rupees 500 required. Apply in own handwriting with terms to Box No. 464, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 994

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One ASSISTANT SURGEON and one SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for temporary posts. Preference will be given to those who have had Military experience. Applications with testimonials should be sent to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, Bombay. 1008

WANTED.

WANTED FLAT; 2 Bedrooms, Dining & Drawing Room, Electric Lights and Fans, etc., at Fort, Apollo Bunder or Colaba. Write to Box No. 463, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 992

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 2nd hand 4 cyl. 4 seated Argyle MOTOR CAR in perfect condition Rs. 3,500 net. Apply Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

FOR SALE—Large LATHE, length 7½ feet with Cutter, Article Finished 5½ feet. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum. 880

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

BAND SAWING MACHINE.—36" wood band sawing machine with canting table, adjustable top saw pulley, fast and loose pulley. Rs. 2,000 f. o. r. Bombay. Write to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 975

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

LATHE.—A large 60" centre pulley turning, boring and facing Lathe, double geared, 4 step cone, movable tool post, compound slide rest, countershaft. Rs. 5,500 f. o. r. Bombay. Write to Box No. 453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 974.

FOR SALE—6 CYL. BUICK MOTOR CAR (looks new) 18/20 H. P. 1916 Model, five-seater touring body, with Electric Self-starter, Head, Side, and Tail Lamps and also Side and Tail Oil-lamps, spare Rim, and Tools. Price Rs. 6,250. Apply Box No. 455, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 969

FOR SALE—WOLSELEY MOTOR CAR, 4 Cyl. 16/20 H. P. One of the last Cars that came from England; latest type Torpedo Body, six wheels, luggage carrier, with dum Self-starter, and all tools, (the car is recently over-hauled, painted and re-hooded). Price Rs. 13,500. Apply Box No. 456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 970

TO BE LET.

LONAVLA HOTEL ROOMS TO LET—Furnished, unfurnished, monthly, yearly. Excellent situation. Apply PROPRIETOR, Lonavla 1005

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Appl to MANAGER.

LAND TO BE LET—The extensive open piece of land near Lamington and Foras Roads, belonging to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal is to be let. Apply for particulars to R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver of the above estate, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay 956

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SAIGON MARU" having arrived, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Ericson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA, Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1917.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of Timber at the following Depots on the dates shown against them:—

Haliyal Depot 7 miles from Alnuvar M. & S. M. Railway.

Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglewood.	Sawnwood.
cft.	cft.	cft.	cft.
35,000	10,000	7,000	3,000

Date of Sale, 28th November, 1917, and following days.

Tavargatti M S M. Railway.

Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglewood.	Sawnwood.
cft.	cft.	cft.	cft.
200,000	5,000	50,000	20,000

Date of Sale, 4th December, 1917, and following days.

The conditions of Sale are available for inspection of Persons wishing to bid at the above auction at the undersigned's office at Haliyal or at the Depot Offices at Haliyal and Tavargatti between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sundays and Holidays.

J. DODGSON,
Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara N. D.
Haliyal, 13th October, 1917. 515

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MAJOR PORTER has MOVED His Surgical Nursing Home and Residence to 93, Nepean Sea Road, next door to Ready-money House." 1003

SALE FOR READY WASTE.

TENDERS will be received by the Agents of the Hindoostan and the Hongkong Mill at No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the sale of ready waste lying at the above mill situated at Jacob Circle and Chinchpoogly, Parel, till Tuesday, the 4th proximo. Printed forms of tender may be obtained from the Company's office. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. Attention will be paid only on the offers given on the Company's form. 1001

"OUR DAY."

MILITARY SPORTS (Mounted and Dismounted) will take place on December 14th on the Parade Ground within the Race Course and opposite to the Grand Stands. The Sports will commence in the morning and continue until the evening with an interval for luncheon. There is a high jumping competition for Horses and Ponies open to all comers, entries Rs. 5 should be sent to the STAFF CAPTAIN, Poona Brigade, they close on December 4th.

Admission to 1st enclosure Race Stand Rs. 3-0-0 covers entrance to Tatoo.

Admission to 2nd enclosure Race Stand Re. 1-0-0 (Soldiers in uniform half price) covers entrance to Tatoo.

Admission to Sports enclosure Rs. 0-4-0.

Competitors and convalescents from Active Service free.

There will be refreshments in the 1st and 2nd enclosures.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of certain articles of provisions for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels for the remaining 4 months of the year ending 1917-18, will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine at his Office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. (STANDARD TIME), of the 5th December, 1917.

For particulars see Notice No. 12749 in Cash'd 27th November 1917, "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 29th December, 1917, or apply to the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

B. H. JONES,
For Offig. Director,
Royal Indian Marine.

Bombay, 27th November, 1917. 999

NOTICE.

ON and after November 28th the offices of the EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND will be at Waterloo Mansions, Esplanade Road
Hours: 10 to 1. 985

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PENDING the construction of their own building the offices of Messrs. PATHE FRERES have been REMOVED from Hornby Road to 1st FLOOR, No. 90, ESPLANADE ROAD, Next door to The National Bank of India Ltd., where all enquiries should be addressed in future. 810

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM POISERWALLA has CEASED to be in the employ of our clients Messrs. Heptulla Salebhai and Company from the first instant. Any person or persons dealing with him in the name or on behalf of our said clients will do so at his or their own risk.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Heptulla Salebhai and Company.

877

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RATANBAI, daughter of MANECKJI NOWROJI DARUWALA alias BOTTLEWALLA and wife of MERWANJI EDALJI MISTRI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will if any be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground formerly of the Pension and tax tenure but since redeemed with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kolbhat Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement including a moiety of the gully on the North one hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by remaining moiety of the Gully and beyond that by the property of Narayen and Ramchundra Wassudeo, on or towards the South by the said Kolbhat Street, on or towards the East by the property of Thaker Bhaujee Gopal and on or towards the West by the property of Jeta Shunker Vaid and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1716, Old Survey No. 226 New Survey No. 147 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3107 Street Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 and 49.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1917.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1015

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BALWANTRAO GOPINATH RAJAPURKER and SHANTARAM BALWANTRAO RAJAPURKER have contracted to sell to our clients RAO BAHADUR SOONDERDAS NARANDAS and DWARKADAS SOONDERDAS, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay and also to the undersigned at their Office at 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period, the same will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sadashiv Street, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 131½ square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 517-633, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 538 and New Survey No. 7801 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay under D Ward No. 945 Street No. 21 and which premises are bounded on or towards the North by the property of the late Sadanand Chintoo Joshi, on or towards the East by the property of Gopinath Vasudevjee, on or towards the South by the said Sadashiv Street and on or towards the West by the private passage.

SOONDERDAS and Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys
1000

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RANCHODAS JINABHAI, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of PUTLIBAI, widow of KESHAVJI KALIANJI, the said RANCHODAS JINABHAI and SHIVSHANKER RAMCHANDRA, Trustees of an Indenture of Trust Deed dated the 23rd day of February, 1912, and the said RANCHODAS JINABHAI, SHIVSHANKER RAMCHANDRA, KASHINATH VISHWANAT, TRIBHOWANDAS THAKORDAS and MAGANLAL DALPATRAM KHAKAR, Trustees of another Indenture of Trust Deed dated the 27th day of February, 1912, have contracted with our client Mr. WALJI EBJI for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground now redeemed together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1557 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward, Nos. 1918 (1), 1918, (2), 1919, 1920, 1921 to 1923 and Street Nos. 254, 256, 256A, 258, 260 and 1 and 2 to 4, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 729, New No. 3341, Old Survey No. 213 and New Survey No. 211 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road; on or towards the West formerly by the property of Vishwanath Raghoba Joshi, but now of Vinayekrao Dhondiraj; on or towards the North partly by a common sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Girdhardas Jethabhai and partly by the property of Parmanandas Jiwandas; and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Vishwanath Raghoba Joshi but now of Vinayakrao Dhondiraj, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1016

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai MONGHIBAI, widow of LALJI PREMJI, of Bombay Lohana Hindu inhabitant, who at the time of her death was residing at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, without the Forrt of Bombay .....Deceased.

1. BALKRISHNA PRABHASHANKAR JANI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, Pleader of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and 2. ODHAVJI PREMJI also of Bombay Lohana Hindu inhabitant a cultivator, residing at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-second day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of November, 1917.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
1004

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GABRIEL VALENTINE GONSALVES, JOSEPH ROBERT GONSALVES and CALISTE DOMINGO GONSALVES have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground situate and being at Dharavi, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 2382 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1983 and New Survey No. 2/465 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 7377 and Street No. 1267 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Barthol Pascol Silva, on or towards the West by the property of Nashoo Sanvar Vaity, on or towards the North by the property of the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 2 and on or towards the South also by the property of the Trustees of Tata Settlement No. 3 and which said premises are delineated on the plan thereof hereto annexed and are therein surrounded by a red boundary line.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1917.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1010

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, from Madhavrao Shivshanker. All persons having any interest in or claim in to upon or against the said property or any part thereof whether by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, sale, purchase easement or possession or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROEERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 182 8/9 square yards, the boundaries whereof are as follows, namely, on or towards the East by the property of Purshottumdas Pranjiwandas, on or towards the West by the property of Narayen Sakharam, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the aforesaid Cowasji Patel Tank Road and which the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 2210, 2217, New Nos. 9293, 9299, Old Survey Nos. 437, 438 and New Survey Nos. 5176, 5177 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 6499, Street Nos. 100-104, Cowasji Patel Tank Road and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Damoderdas Hurgovind.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1917.

MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1011

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) IBRAHIMJI ALLIBHAI, (2) ABDUL HOOSEIN ALLIBHAI, (3) SHARAFALLY ALLIBHAI, (4) MARIAMBAI, widow of ISUFALLY ALLIBHAI, (5) JENAMBAI and (6) SOOKINABAI, widows of the late JAFFERJI ALLIBHAI and the said ((7) IBRAHIMJI ALLIBHAI, (8) SHARAFALLY ALLIBHAI as the Administrators of the estate of Sullemanji Allibhai deceased have contracted to sell absolutely to our client SHARAFALLY ALLIBHAI, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, chawls, bungalow or dwelling house and corrugated iron sheds standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Morland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2500 square yards be the same more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1 3 3, New Nos. G/13641, H/13641, I/13641 and 13641, Old Survey No. 2 7 7 and New Survey Nos. 11/3534, 12/3534, 13/3534 and 1/3534 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E Ward Nos. 4065(9), 4065(11), 4055((11A) and 4065/16) and Street Nos. 252H, 252J 252J.J., and 252 O Morland Road and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by Morland Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Adumally Allibhai Dariwalla and on or towards the South partly by a passage and partly by the property of Ibrahimji Allibhai and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 27th day of Nov. 1917.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1002.

PUREST AND BEST.

INDIAN COCOA.

FINEST QUALITY.

PACKED IN ½ lb. TIN.

Rs. 1-1-0.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHARSEY KREMCHAND has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client THAKER GORDHANDAS BHAWANI, any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease easement, or otherwise however is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land forming a portion of Survey Nos. 173 and 174 of the village of Ghat Koper, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Coorla and containing by admeasurement about 1,200 square yards be the same a little more or less together with a pucca built chawl standing thereon and two pucca built shops respectively known as (1) the Brick shop and (2) the Bhat shop together with all the outhouses and which said piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the G. I. P. Railway Lines on or towards the west by the Ghat Koper and Mahal Public Road on or towards the north by the property of Chana Peraj and on or towards the south by the property of Phirozshaw Jamsetji Commissariatwala known as "Phiroz Terrace."

Dated this 27th day of November, 1917.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1009

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PARBHUDAS JUGJIVANDAS, late of Bombay Kansara Hindu Inhabitant, a Kansara or Artisan Deceased.

Bai DAHIBAI, widow of the said PARBHUDAS JUGJIVAN, of Bombay Kansara Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Fanaswadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of Budha Parbhudas, a minor under the age of 18 years, the son of the deceased abovenamed and limited to the period of his minority. ... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 24th day of November, 1917.

Messrs. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Petitioners attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

EVERY NIGHT AT 6-45 & 10

POPULAR PICTURES.

"THE FAITH OF A CHILD"

A WONDERFUL INDIAN WAR STORY WRITTEN BY AN INDIAN AND ACTED BY CONVALESCENT INDIAN SOLDIERS.

"THE GOLDEN BELT"

A powerful drama.

"ROBINET AS A COWBOY"

A comic story of the Wild West.

PATHE GAZETTE

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

REMEMBER

8 DECEMBER

SHOW

"OUR DAY."

Absolutely Free

40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY E

is being distributed free

Apply to:—

The Swasthe Sahaya Pharmacy,

30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

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AMUSEMENTS:

STUPENDOUS GALA NIGHT
AND COMPLETE CHANGE.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE.

Tom Melbourne's
COMEDY AND REVUE CO.
including
TOM MELBOURNE
EILEEN MELBOURNE
MISS ROSIE CASTELLO
MISS PEGGY CASTELLO
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
present a
NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
THE
GIRLS HE LOVED
THE
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THE
GIRLS HE LOVED
introducing
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES, and
NEW BURLESQUES.
SEE
THE GIRL FROM SPAIN
THE GIRL FROM FRANCE
THE GIRL FROM ENGLAND
THE GIRL FROM JAPAN
AND
THE GIRL FROM BOMBAY.
AND DON'T MISS TO SEE
TOM MELBOURNE
AS THE BACHELOR
IN ADDITION
HUGE VARIETIES
by the
VARIOUS ARTISTES
including
TOM & EILEEN MELBOURNE
IN
"EXEMPTIONS"
"NOBODY LOVES ME"
"A SHIP THAT'S BOUND FOR BLIGHTY"
"THE MATRIMONIAL ALPHABET," Etc.
FOLLOW THE CROWD
6-30 TO-NIGHT AT 10
TO THE GAIETY.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair the rough antiseptic, germ-killing, and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V.P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 155 (Dept. C. I.) Jooma Musjid.
Market, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 AND 9-45 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6-30 8-15 & 10 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.
The Super Sensational Serial
THE
"IRON CLAW"
"IRON CLAW"
featuring the famous "Exploits of Elaine" Trio
PEARL WHITE
CREIGHTON HALE
SHELDON LEWIS
This week two episodes
'THE DOUBLE RESURRECTION'
and
"THE UNMASKING OF DAVY"
"THE LAUGHING MASK"
WHAT IS HE?
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2 to 4 As.

EMPIRE
Bombay's Most Beautiful Picture Theatre
ANOTHER FINE GOLD ROOSTER
at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECE
"KING LEAR"
The Tragic story of King Lear and his youngest daughter "CORDELIA."
A Topical film of
Universal Importance.
THE NATIONAL FETE OF
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
Spectacular Scenes of these famous celebrations specially taken for Exhibition in all civilized countries.
PATHE'S LATEST
GAZETTE
MUTT & JEFF
The Cartoon Comedians.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
WILLIAM COURTENAY AND LILLIAN GREUZE
IN
"THE RECOIL"
A Gold rooster Play in 5 Acts.
A thrilling episode of U. S. Secret Service.
ALSO FRENCH TANKS
Latest French Official Films.
Showing these wonderful machines on the actual battlefield.
PATHE GAZETTE Latest.
"A FIT OF JEALOUSY" Comic.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TIME.—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 27th.

				Bales
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	—	—	4,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	—	...
" "	Sales of East Indian	—	—	100
" "	Imports	—	—	Nil
Mid. Americans spot trading value		..	..	22.47
Egyptian F.G.F. spot saidiaridis		..	..	32.20
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)		—	..	Jan. 28.39 / Mar. 28.96 / May 28.10
New Orleans 10 a.m.		—	—	Jan. 28.50 / Mar. 28.14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Nov. 27th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
January	22.50
February	Not quoted
March	22.49
April	Not quoted
May	22.49

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price
Nov.	21.30
Nov.-Dec.	20.90
Dec.-Jan.	20.75
Jan.-Feb.	20.65
Feb.-Mar.	20.56
March-April	20.47
April-May	20.39
May-June.	20.31
June-July	20.23

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov 27th

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price
January	22 53
February	22 51
March	22 47
April	22 47
May	22.47

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's prices
Nov.	21.30
Nov.-Dec	20 90
Dec.-Jan.	20.75
Jan.-Feb.	20 65
Feb.-Mar.	20.56
March-April	20.47
April-May	20.39
May-June	20 31
June-July	20.23

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 27th:

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's prices
January	31.30
March	30.90
May	30.80

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
November	25.60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 27th:

M.G. Bengal Good	—	—	—	17.70
" Fully Good	—	—	—	17.95
" Fine	—	—	—	18.20
No. 1 Oomra Good	—	—	—	18 66
" " Fully Good				19 1
" Fine.	—	—	—	19.36
Broach Good	—	—	—	21.14
" Fully Good	—	—	—	21 32
" Fine	—	—	—	21 56
Scinde Good	—	—	—	17.52
" Fully Good	—	—	—	17 77
" Fine	—	—	—	18.02

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. Nov. 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		—	—	29,000
Futures at New York Jan.	..	—	—	29 56
" " Mar	..	—	—	29.08
" " May	..	—	—	28 86
Spot Cotton at New York	..	—	—	31 25
" at New Orleans	..	—	—	29.0
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	..	—	—	28.66
" Mar.	..	—	—	28.14

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Nov. 26th:

Bar Silver Spot	—	—	—	42 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of business. Quiet.				
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917				
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st		—	—	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st		—	—	4 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months		—	—	5 1/8
" " " 6 "		—	—	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	—	—	—	4
7 day market loans	—	—	—	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	..	..	..	56
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	..	..	..	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	..	..	..	64
Government Securities 3%	..	..	..	55
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	..	..	..	27.24

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 26th

3½% 1925—1928	..	..	..	£85½
4½% 1925—1945	..	..	..	£99½
5% New	..	..	..	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London. Nov. 26th:

RAPESEEDS:				
Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	—	—	—	595
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	..	—	—	600
LINSEEDS:				
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Afloat Buyers	..	..	..	600
METALS:				
English best Selected Copper		—	—	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal		—	—	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal		—	—	—
RUBBER:				
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec Sellers				2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Paid Buyers				2/6½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Nov. 28.

The quotations for Good Broach this morning were Rs. 521 Exchange and Rs. 522 Association. Owing to a Hindu holiday (Kartaki Purnima) the market for ready cotton was closed to-day. The Marwadi bazaar opened at 2 p.m. with Good Broach quoted Rs. 523, and advance to Rs. 527½ on some Japanese export houses buying, but dropped shortly after to Rs. 525. The Marwari bazaar closed at 3 p.m., it being a holiday, and closing rates were as under. Only a moderate business was done.

QUOTATIONS 3 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	—	April	526
Fine Hingnaghat Wardah	—	—	January	528
" Nagpur Kampti	—	—	"	522
" Khamgaon Akola	—	—	"	515
" Khandeish	—	—	"	485
" Muthia	—	—	"	488
" Bengal	—	—	"	445
Fully Good Bengal	—	—	"	415

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach	—	—	April	532/8
Bengal	..	..	January	422
Akola	..	..	January	522/8

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 27th November:—

Cotton	—	—	—	—	7,483 bales
Wheat	—	—	—	—	23,461 cwts
Linseed	—	—	—	—	3,530 "
Kapo, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	—	—	—	—	208 "
Gingelly seed	—	—	—	—	1,923 "
Poppyseed	—	—	—	—	Nil
Groundnuts	—	—	—	—	467 "
Castorseed	—	—	—	—	853 "
Rice	—	—	—	—	34,923 "
Myrabollams	—	—	—	—	436 "
Cottonseed	—	—	—	—	2,982 "
Mowrasee d	—	—	—	—	35 "
Gram	—	—	—	—	4,953 "
Jowar	—	—	—	—	2,168 "
Maize	—	—	—	—	2 "
Barley	—	—	—	—	691 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

The silver market was steady.
Bar Gold 27-7.
Sovereign 17-0-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 101-3.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 101-4.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months' Sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 193¼.
3 months' Sight France Frcs. 201¼.
D. D. Hongkong Rs. 206½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 295.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 142½.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69½.
3 per cent. Small pieces 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable Long dated 78.
Municipal Long dated 76.
Municipal Short dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years' Jan-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

In the New Stock Exchange a fair amount of business was put through in Weaving Mill shares and at the close the market was steady.
The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed.
The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—
Standards 2,297/8, Swan 585, Simplex 975, Pearls 692/8, Ind. re Malwa 417/8, Indian Bleaching 245, Finlay 494, Davids 687/8, Currimbhoys 447/8, Crescents 285, Century 465, Central India 2,700, Bundi 24, Central Mining 51, Shivrajpurs 52, Tata Deferreds 1,175, and Bombay Steam ordinary 315.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Jute mill shares opened very weak with more sellers than buyers and lower prices were again recorded. A slight improvement took place at the close and as there appears to be no reason for drop recovery is likely to further develop. Coal shares attracted a fair amount of attention and the turnover in its stocks was considerable. There was less doing in Industrials. The following sales took place.—

Coal:—Baraboni 19, 19/4, Bengal Bhatdee 14/4, 14/8; Bhuskajuri 14/4, 14/8; Bokaro and Ramghur 17; Burragarh 5/8; Empire 13, 13/4; Huntois 19/12, 20; Jumoni 13/4, 13/6; Kasta 2/8 to 2/14; New Kendah 15/4; Phularitand 12, 12/4; Saltore 10/12, 11; Satpukuria 11/8 to 11/14; Searsole 11, 11/4; Sowardish 16-4 to 16/12; Sudamdish 5/8; Sutkdish 15/4, 15/8.

Jute.—Ango-Indian ord 225, 215, 205; Barnagore ord 107, 110, 112; Budge Budge ord 440, 445; Clive ord 200, 182, 185, 187, 190; Dalhousie ord 450, 444, Delta ord 502, 480, 490; Fort William ord 248, 250, 230, 235; Howrah ord 375, 378, 370; Kamarhatty ord 414 to 395; 402; Kelvin ord 617, 620; Lansdowne ord 268, 260; Lothian ord 195; New Central ord 515, 505, 500, 505; Northbrook ord 42, 42/4, 41, 41/8; Reliance ord 370, 360, 365, Standard ord 485, 487, 482, 484.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Nagpur Cotton ord 172, Bengal Paper prefs. Par Carew and Co. 110, 111/8, Kluang Rubber 10/12, Monarch Flour 12, Russa Engineering 242, Steel Products 3-12, Surma Valley Saw Mills 19/4, Titaghur Paper ord 272, 268, 266.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 69/4 to 69/8 and small lots at Rs. 69-10 to 69-12.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LTD

The first annual general meeting of the above Mills was held yesterday, Mr. Ramnarain Hurnandrai presiding in the absence of Sir Shapurji Broacha, when the following report was submitted and passed:

The Company was registered on the 14th September 1916, and has since the said date upto the 30th June 1917, made a profit of Rs. 1,87,344-14-9 after deducting Rs. 48,000 for the minimum commission payable to the Agents. This result, the Directors trust, may not be considered unsatisfactory having regard to the fact that the first two months' working resulted in a considerable loss. The Directors have decided to write off Rs. 4,046-11-9 against preliminary expenses, Rs. 16,835 against Brokerage on Shares and Rs. 75,000 for depreciation of Building and Machinery, leaving a balance of Rs. 91,463-3-0 which they propose to carry forward to the next account for the period ending 31st December 1917.

Out of the Five Mills owned by the Company viz., the Connaught, Empress Nos. 1 and 2, James Greaves and the Imperial Mills, the first three are being worked by the Company. Most of the old machinery of the James Greaves Mills and of the Imperial Mills has been sold. From the 1st July last the land and building of the James Greaves Mills have have been leased for two years to Messrs. Pragjee Soorjee & Co. A Weaving Shed sufficient to hold 1,300 looms has been added to the Connaught and the Empress Mills and the Company has purchased 800 second-hand looms, 350 of which are working and the remaining 450 which have been erected and are ready for work will be started as soon as the energy of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., for which arrangements have been made is supplied.

The Directors have arranged through Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapurji to raise a debenture loan of Rs. 25 lacs at interest at six per cent.

Mr. Ramnarain Hurnundrai one of the Directors vacated his Office under Article 94 e, but was re-appointed by the Board. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy who were appointed by the Board as additional Directors retire. All of them are however eligible and offer themselves for re-election. The mill buildings, machinery and other property of the Company have been insured for Rs. 1,40,01,260, and the standing charges and profit for Rs. 15,00,000 per annum.

The retiring directors were re-appointed, as also the auditors.

THE CHHOI SILK MILL CO. LTD.

The 22nd annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at its office at 207, Hornby Road, Bombay yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ardeshar Sorabji Framji.

The Directors' report for the year ended 30th June, 1917, was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share was declared. Two retiring directors, Messrs. Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria, and Rustomji M. Kooka were re-elected. The old auditor was re-appointed.

The Directors' report stated:—

Your Directors have the pleasure to lay before you their Annual Report with the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1917, showing a nett Profit of Rs. 54,557-3-3 including balance of Rs. 4,650-5-1 brought over from previous Account.

Your Directors propose to appropriate the amount as under:—

To Dividend at Rs. 25 per Share Rs. 25,000; to Depreciation Fund Rs. 25,000; to Insurance Fund Rs. 1,000; to Bonus Account Rs. 1,000; to carry forward Rs. 2,557-3-3; total Rs. 54,557-3-3.

Your Company's property including stock has been insured for Rs. 11,04,000.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 24th Nov. 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 24th Nov. 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly	22,48,200	1,49,15,600
A.D.C Rly	60,000	4,34,300
B.K Rly	4,300	29,900
C.B. Rly	5,800	41,900
Total ..	23,18,300	1,54,21,700
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 24th Nov. 1916.		
G.I.P. Rly	22,83,476	1,38,62,554
A.D.C. Rly	52,883	4,07,533
B.K. Rly	1,774	12,814
C.B Rly	5,535	35,379
Total ..	23,43,628	1,43,18,280
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P Rly	—35 236	+10,53,046
A.D.C. Rly	+7,117	+26,767
B.K. Rly	+2 526	+17,086
C.B. Rly	+265	+6,521

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 24th Nov. 1917 ..	14,200	1,01,300
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 24th Nov. 1916.	15,700	1,00,938
Increase or Decrease	—1,500	+362

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 24th Nov. 1917	1,800	13,600
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 24th Nov. 1916	1 368	9,780
Increase or Decrease	+432	+3 820

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF NOVEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

In the Division Court No. 40.

1236-17.—Patell & Ezo, Solomon Reuben Sougaumukar v. Fatmabai Noorkhan widow, Dubash & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

767-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Ganpat Balkrishna Mahimkar & anr v. Narayen Ramji and ors, Khanderao L & M.

659-17.—Rustomji & G, Abdul Rahim Moledina v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and ors. Ardeshir H D & Co., For Postponement.

741-17.Judah and S, Pundlik Datto v. Laxuman Makund, Smetham B & Co.

331-17.—Bhaishanker K & G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Jogilal Gulabchand, Captain & V.

342-17.—Raghavaya N & Co., Dhaklibai alias Satyabhamabai widow and ors v. Govindrao Ramnath Mahimkar, Jehangir M & S.

1219-16.—Amin & D, Sabrabibi v. Abdul Karim Abdul Rahim Hafiz & ors, Mulla & M, Amin & D.

1453-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Arjun Khimji & Co. a firm v. Ramchander Doongerseydas a firm, Patell & Ez.

789-17.—Ard H D & Co., Shamji Hansraj & Co., a firm v. Vithaldas Asharam, Bhimji & Co.

C Ct 330-11829-15.—Ard H D & Co., Bai Dewkabai widow & anr v. Bai Motibai widow & ors, Madh K & Co.. For Postponement.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL,

LONG CAUSES.

357-92.—Matu J & M, Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed & anr v. Cassam Gulam Hoosein Hiralal & Co., Notice 14-9-16, Part heard.

357-92.—Mathubai J & M, Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed and anr v. Cassam Gulam Hoosein, Hiralal and Co., Notice d 14-9-16, Part Heard.

37-17.—Ard H D & Co., Narottamdas Bhau a firm v. Bhimji Mackba a firm, Mehta D & L, Moti & D, Part Heard, 24-11-17.

761-17.—Surajmal and Co, Narsey Gangji v Khimji Visram and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

740-17.—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M.

771-17—Mans H M and Co, Rustomji Jamasji Mistry and ors v Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purnanand and Co, For postponement.

1220-16—Bhai K and G, Lalchand Jussdanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jam R and D.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-.
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1007-11.—Vachha & Co., Fatimabai widow & ors v. Ahmedally Tookhwanji & ors. Jehangir & S, Little & Co., Edg. G W & Co., Mer K & Co., For Postponement.

119-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Byramji Nowroji Gamadia v. Herbert R Greaves & ors, Payne & Co., Mulla & M Crawford B & Co.

87-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Soonderdas Balchand & ors. v. Ookamal Fatamal & ors, Jam R & D.

659-16.—Bhimji & C., (for a pauper), Maneckbai widow v. Ramabai widow & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

371-17.—Pandia & Co., Gordhandas Vallabhdas a firm v. Dhulanmal Deamal.

754-17.—Kanga & S, Rehwatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madh K & C.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 13th of Safarul Muzaffar, 1336.
Parsi: 20th of Khordad, 1287.
Hindu: 15th Sud of Kartik, 1974.
Jewish: 14th of Kislev, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Food Exhibition and Fancy Fair, Town Hall.
Public Study Class by Mr. K. J. B. Wadia in English on "Elementary Theosophy" in the Hall of the Theosophical Society at 6 p.m. (S.T.)
Mails for E. A. Ex. Force, Lamu, Mombassa, Dbo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30.

St. Andrew's Day.
Food Exhibition and Fancy Fair, Town Hall.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

Adjourned meeting of Senate in Committee, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Last day of Food Exhibition and Fancy Fair, Town Hall.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Quadrangular Cricket: Mahomedans vs. Hindus, First Day.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: "Iron Claw" Serial at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: 6-30 p.m. Show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., Show at the Edwardes Theatre.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: Churni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 50
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	10 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure t m om Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21
Kathiawarp 3rd Class Express.. ..	7 40	21

POONA RIFLES.

1222 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday 1st December, 1917.

At Headquarters:—

1223 Miniature Range. The Miniature range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Friday 30th instant at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. for the firing of matches 4, 5 and 6.

1224. Musketry.—Competitions on the Classification range will be arranged monthly.

The Mustery range is allotted for Spoon shooting on Thursday 6th December 1917 at 7 a.m.

Competition, Table C practices 13 and 14 except that in practice 14 rounds will be unlimited. One silver spoon will be awarded for every 12 entries. All members of the Corps are eligible to compete.

1225. Field Firing. (1) All members of B Company will parade at Headquarters on Monday 3rd and Monday 10th December 1917 at 7 a.m. each day for the purpose of firing Part IV Annual Course of Musketry. Dress Drill order, shirts.

(2) All members of A Company will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday 4th and Tuesday 11th December 1917 at 7 a.m. each day, for the purpose of firing Part IV Annual Course of Musketry. Dress, Drill order, shirts.

The above field firing will count as two hours parades each day.

PART II.—

1226 Decrease.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 81 Sergt. L M Thompson "A" joined I.A.R.O.

No. 18. Pvte. A. P. Brewin "A", joined I.A.R.O.

No. 178 Pvte M J Noronha "A" transferred to Bombay Rifles.

1227 Increase.—The undermentioned is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Panchgani Detachment:—

No. 778 Cadet J. Haskel.

2. Corps Order No. 1111 dated 8th November 1917 so far as relate to Private J M Dalaya is cancelled.

(Sd.) A R KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

TO BOMBAY RESIDENTS.

HOW TO SIMPLIFY YOUR SHOPPING AND SAVE MONEY.

Due to the limited space available at our premises and the large number of customers calling upon us daily from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., many of our constituents are put to some inconvenience to wait or call in again when there is less rush.

To overcome the problem of space and prevent any inconvenience in future to our numerous customers who naturally prefer to deal with us for mutual advantage, we are offering to them from the 1st December, 1917, FREE DELIVERY at their residence of any stores they may purchase from us and pay for them against delivery or sign for it, if there is already an account opened in our books.

Post card order forms or in letter form will be supplied to anyone FREE OF CHARGE, which will SAVE naturally trouble, coolie hire, inconvenience to go out shopping and MONEY if you buy at the favourite and cheapest Chemists, Druggists and General Merchants.

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Mr. Syed Mohamed, District Munsiff, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17:—"Your Life Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU
Chadavaram, Visagapatam District.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the First Convention will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Pandal Madhav Bag.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate in Committee will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday, the 1st December 1917, at 5-45 p.m.

MR. G. S. ARUNDALE.

Mr George S. Arundale, the President of this year's Students' Convention is expected here this morning. All members of the Reception Committee have been requested to be present with their friends at the Victoria Terminus at 8 a.m. to receive him.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort.) today at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Elementary Theosophy" The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

CATHOLIC HOUSING SOCIETY.

The foundation stone of the first group of cottages which are being built at Santa Cruz for the Catholic Housing Society will be laid on Sunday next the 2nd December at 5 p.m. by His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE PAREL BRANCH.

Under the auspices of this branch, Mr. Bhasker Vishnu Phadke will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "Swami Rama Tirtha's Message" in the Library Hall of the Parel Branch on Sunday the 2nd of December at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Banderabas, Linga, Henjam, Dubai, Pasni, Bushire, and Koweit will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Sunday the 2nd December. Registered letters and Parcels will be accepted till 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 1st December 1917.

ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

A weekly meeting of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood will be held in the hall of the Tutorial High School, Grant Road, on Sunday the 2nd December at 5-30 p.m. when Mr. K. Sethna will deliver a lecture on "Science—A Bane or Boon." The public are cordially invited to attend. Special arrangements are being made for Ladies.

A BURNING ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday night Premabai, aged 22, living with her husband and two children at Bhat Bazaar, Dongri, set fire to her clothes accidentally. The fire was put out and she was taken to the G. T. Hospital where she is lying in a precarious condition. Her husband was away at the time of the accident and the woman is unable to make a statement.

FIRE NEAR TWO TANKS.

In the early morning on Wednesday a fire broke out in a building occupied by the Persian Aerated Water Company in Northbrook Street, near Two Tanks. The building is a two-storied one and the rear portion of it was burnt down before the fire engines from Byculla, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar etc. came on the scene; but they soon controlled the fire in about half-an-hour's time. The damage which is covered by insurance is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

Y. M. C. A.

The All India Open Sports are to be held on Saturday December 1st on the Oval. The first race will be run at 3 p.m. sharp. Finest runners from all over India have entered for the meeting. Challenge Cups to the value of Rs. 1,700 and prizes to the value of Rs. 850 are being given. Over 160 entries have been received. The tickets for admission to the enclosure can be had at any of the Association branches or on the Ground. The Prizes and Challenge Cups are on view at Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

FATALLY KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAIN.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest on the body of a *ramosi*, Magdal Behari, aged 25. On the night of 22nd November while some wagons were being shunted at Bandra, the porter on duty heard a cry and on search he found the deceased lying injured on the rails. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he stated he was knocked down by a shunting train; he died there on Tuesday.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by being knocked down by a train which was being shunted.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

Mr. Tom Melbourne's Revue and Comedy Company, which have been drawing crowded houses nightly to the Palace of Varieties ever since its arrival in Bombay, will have a changed programme to-night. The company will be augmented by the arrival of the Castello Sisters, Rosie and Peggy, whose reappearance at the Palace of Varieties will be welcomed by the amusement-loving public of Bombay. The company will be further augmented by the inclusion of Miss Laura Diamond, "the girl with a voice." The chief attraction of the new programme is a musical comedy entitled "The Girls He Loved". Mr. Tom Melbourne, will appear as "The Batchelor" who has half a dozen love affairs on hand. The musical comedy will be preceded by Tom and Eileen Melbourne presenting pot pourri of songs, and burlesques including "Exemptions," "Nobody Loves Me," "The Ship that is bound for Blighty," and "The Matrimonial Alphabet."

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	62
Total up to date	24,02,873

CORPORATION BUDGET ESTIMATES.

DISCUSSION IN COMMITTEE ABOUT DEFICIT.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Meyer Nissim, consideration was resumed of the Budget Estimates for the year 1918-19.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia thought the estimates were not satisfactory, as there was a deficit of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lakhs which was proposed to be made up by increased taxation. It was by no means an ideal budget, for they could only call a budget an ideal one when the expenditure was the minimum and the income slightly more than the expenditure. He was of opinion that it was possible to devise means by which they could make the two sides of the budget balance without having recourse to an increase of taxation. He thought that the mills should be reassessed on the 10 p.c. basis. They were simply coining money at present and he saw no reason why they should not pay the full 10 p.c. which was charged to other properties. If this was done and the reassessments made at shorter intervals than at present they would not have to raise the general taxation.

REDUCE THE WATER RATE

He further urged that not only should the reassessments be made at shorter intervals but the basis of taxation in regard to mills should be raised. They should charge the Mills at the rate 12 p.c. and reduce the water rate charged to the ratepayers. Many of the mills were making large profits. He suggested that the water charges for mills, railways and the Port Trust should be increased and a reduction made in the water charges for the rate-payers. These particular estimates should be sent back to the Commissioner who, he hoped, would show sympathy for the general public who at present suffered.

Continuing Dr. Sukhia hoped no increase would be made, in the general tax. He objected to the increasing expenditure of the different Municipal departments, especially the Health Department. The permanent additions during the last few years to the general expenditure had been greater than the permanent additions to the general income, and he wished to impress upon the Commissioner the urgent necessity of curtailing expenditure.

Further discussion was then adjourned.

CAUSING HURT WITH PENKNIFE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH'S HARD LABOUR.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Inspector Sykes charged Moses Saul with causing hurt with a penknife to Albert Ezekiel. Mr. P. N. Godinho prosecuted, while Mr. Avasia defended. The complainant's case was that while he was seated in a taxi on Monday the accused came and struck him on the back with a knife without any provocation. On the other hand the accused stated that the complainant owed him Rs. 15 and when he asked for the return of the amount he (complainant) made some insulting remark about his relation, when he (accused) lost his temper and struck him. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment; he was also bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for six months after his release.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Kasam Hosseinkhan with possessing 30 tolas of opium without a license. The accused was arrested, while going along Doctor Street with a packet under his jacket, by P. C. 923C. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, as he had two previous convictions.

SENTENCED FOR THEFT.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Achreker charged Sakhai Baijoo with theft of a bag containing Rs. 31-8 belonging to Bachai Ram Harakh on 27th instant. While the complainant was sleeping in a shed at Marine Lines, the accused who was an acquaintance of his, broke open his box and removed the bag. He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

RS. 10 FOR THEFT OF WATCH.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector K. Naoroji of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Sooraj Anjanoo with theft of a watch and other things belonging to D. J. Carvello, of the Salvation Army. The complainant lost the watch while sleeping in a railway compartment on the 12th May last, and on Tuesday morning the accused was caught while trying to dispose of the watch for Rs. 2. The accused said he found the watch on the railway line. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

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COSSI SILK JIT PIECES

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON

are much liked for their durability, softner and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranted for

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AND

GRAND FANCY FAIR

Elphinstone Gardens, Town Hall and Town Hall Gardens:

EVERY DAY THIS WEEK.

Exhibition in Town Hall Grounds.

Grand Exhibition of Foods and Household Requisites of Indian Production. A huge collection of samples of Indian Enterprise gathered from the whole of the Indian Empire.

A Street in Baghdad, Elphinstone Gardens.

A wonderful reproduction of a thoroughfare of this famous town. Designed by a well-known Architect, showing beautiful examples of the art of that romantic city, specially collected by H. E. Lady Willingdon.
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BAZAAR, BANDS, CAFES, ORCHESTRAS.
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"H.M.S. PINAFORE"
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THE WEDGWOOD RAGTIME ORCHESTRA.
Well-known Vocalists and Dancers.
ALL THE LEADING BANDS & ORCHESTRAS
Including, by kind permission of H. E. The Governor,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND
Under the direction of Mr. Barratt.
SATURDAY, 1st DECEMBER, at 9-30 p.m.
GREAT CARNIVAL NIGHT.
CARNIVAL CONCERT, CARNIVAL SUPPERS. Admission, Rs. 5.

Theatrical Entertainments.

BIJOU VARIETIES THEATRE AND CAFE CHANTANT.

WHAT'S ON TO-DAY:—

Wednesday, 28th, and Thursday, 29th, BIJOU PLAYERS.
Mr. and Mrs. Binning.
Miss Ivy Mulroney in Dances.
Sergt. Sandford and a Piano ("The Fragson of India").
Mr. and Mrs. James McGrath in a new Vocal Scena, and
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
Thursday, 29th, at 6-30
First Time in Bombay. Special Matinee Performance "THE CROTCHETS."
Friday, 30th, and Saturday, 1st December.
The Eminent Concert Party "THE CROTCHETS,"
Change of Programme Nightly.
Prices Rs. 3 (Reserved) Rs. 2 and 1.
Tables for 4 Rs. 10.
Except Saturday (Carnival Night) when general admission is Rs. 5.

Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

This is the Great Week for

"OUR DAY"

Spend it at Bombay's Greatest Exhibition. Pleasant Days and Jolly Nights for everybody.

INDIA'S FOREST RESOURCES.

NEED OF A NETWORK OF MUSEUMS.

PAISA FUND GLASS WORKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Indian Industrial Commission resumed its sitting yesterday at 3 p.m., in the Secretariat Council Hall, Sir Thomas Holland presiding.

MR. R. T. BELL.

The first witness Mr. R. T. Bell, Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle Bombay, stated:—

I have not had experience of Government pioneer factories but had to do with an experiment instituted by Government to see if rubber could be grown in Kanara. The experiment was ordered to be carried out at the request of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. My opinion is that it was far better to have it carried out by Government than to have allowed it to be done by any firm or company. I am strongly of opinion that, in forest matters, where all the material involved is the undisputed property of Government, all pioneer industries involving produce from the property and to be carried on in Government forest or in its immediate vicinity should be initiated by Government itself and, especially, in the case of new industries should this be done. In aiding private enterprise, it is of primary importance first to make sure that such aid will not discourage fresh undertakings; ordinarily, certainty can only be arrived at by local inquiry. A great deal of harm may be done by unconsidered aid. It seems to me that there should be no objection to loaning Government experts to private firms or companies in this country, at the present day.

A COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

Museums of all sorts are extremely useful and India is, in this respect, in its first infancy. Neither Bombay nor Madras possesses one of any sort worthy of the name. Their importance from an educational point of view cannot be too much insisted on. Every town of importance should have one at least, to supplement ordinary education. What we want in the Forest Department is a commercial agent who would go about pushing forest products in the country itself. He would find out what sort of timbers are wanted, and where, and in what quantities, and the would try and introduce others where a demand might be created.

A Director of Industries should be appointed in each province. I do not think a Board of Industries would work well. The Director should be by preference a businessman with commercial knowledge.

FOREST EXPERTS.

Forestry is, at any rate, one subject for which local Governments should engage their own scientific experts. The Government of India already has such at Dehra Dun but that is not sufficient. Each province that possesses a Forest School should also have research officers. All research however, should be co-ordinated and Dehra Dun might direct the provincial operations in the mater of final apportionment of work. The actual control of the men would remain provincial under the Director of the School.

FOREST DEPARTMENT IN BOMBAY.

Industrial enterprise has not touched the Bombay forests as yet. There is, notwithstanding, plenty of scope. Bamboo pulp has of late attracted some attention and an application has been made for concessions by a firm in Bombay which I look upon as altogether excessive. There are plenty of bamboos and the making of paper pulp from them would certainly pay well. Tanning products are plentiful also, both in the shape of bark and fruits; also, possibly leaves. Some sort of departmental experiments in collecting all these should be made—nothing will ever be done otherwise.

Replying to Sir Fazulbhoy witness admitted that some concessions could be given to concerns starting new industries.

To Mr. Thomas witness said that he was in favour of Government starting forest industries and when they have been improved and made successful concerns, they should be handed over to private firms.

To Sir Dorab, witness stated that he did not know of any report that had been submitted to Government on the suitability of woods, which he generally found in the forests under his supervision, for the match industry.

To Mr. Low witness said that in order to utilize the forest produce of India more roads and more railways were necessary.

MR. CHANDORKAR.

Mr. P. D. Chandorkar, Paisa Fund Glass Works, Talegaon, was next re-examined. He said:—It is not the lack of capital which is the real obstacle in the successful running of the factories. So the right way to draw out capital is to demonstrate the commercial success of new industries by starting pioneer factories. Guaranteed Government purchase of products and exemption from income tax and other taxes, would help the factory a great deal, not so much from a monetary point of view as by creating a favourable opinion with the public. To start pioneer factories is a direct way to establish a new industry in India. Government can start pioneer factories but its pioneering would be very costly as men with mostly patriotic and self-sacrificing views would not join such factories, nor can the public be very easily persuaded to take up the industry.

TECHNICAL AID TO INDUSTRIES.

Government experts should be lent *unconditionally*; however the factory should be bound to return to Government a part of profits due to the services of the expert. Demonstration factories should be attached to the industrial schools, and apprentices from the existing factories should be admitted for receiving the training. An advisory council should be easily accessible to proprietors. If such a council is formed of able persons and supplied with sufficient funds, it can send its deputies to different factories to find out what researches must be tried to economize cost and utilize waste, and then offer the problems to young students, who may receive fellowships, while they are doing research, and prizes for the right solutions. Government can ask the supplies to supply them with Indian made articles only if possible, whereby a manufacturer may get a part of the profit though not the whole.

EDUCATION AND LABOUR.

Primary education, besides being advantageous to the labourers, will train them in thinking a little bit theoretically and would naturally lead them to understand the cause and effect more than they do at present. This would naturally make their work more intelligent and so more skilful and efficient.

Payment to apprentices according to scale is likely to increase their efficiency, by creating in them an interest in greater output. Often it is stated that it is very difficult to move Indian labour by piece work but the glass industry has a different experience. Apprentices get the best training in the factories and workshops, if we don't mind what time they spend for it. The industrial schools should have two courses, a higher and a lower, the lower one being us ful for the common labourer who cannot wait long for his training, while for the higher course students with secondary or college education can be admitted and trained with detailed study. They too must get the advantages of apprenticeship.

GLASS INDUSTRY.

The glass industry in the Bombay Presidency can hardly be said to be in a satisfactory condition. Though some factories can be found working with profit, yet many have failed and even those that are making profit pay a very low interest on the capital invested. The chief factors in the glass industry are fuel, labour, and raw materials each contributing one-third to the cost. which is nearly 70 per cent. of the total. Now as the Bombay Presidency is particularly deficient in the supply of good fuel, it has to depend upon the Bengal coal which costs a great deal to the manufacturers on account of heavy railway freight which is nearly 70 per cent. of the total price of the coal. So there seems only one way to get over this difficulty which is by reducing the railway freight.

Glass being a new industry, old trained labour cannot be obtained and every factory has to suffer a good deal by training up its labour; this proves a disastrous burden to a newly started factory. Especially the charges of an expert brought to train up the local labour, eat up a greater part of the capital. So we suggest that a Technical School to train up labour should be started and the man in charge of it should be held responsible for the training of the labour from different factories and not for the profit. Another way of helping the glass industry is by removing the taxes levied upon raw materials and chemicals especially soda used in glass making. The taxes may be refunded to the glass factories on producing the vouchers of materials used in the factory.

To Mr. Low witness said that he took up any kind of men to be trained as blowers. The factory had been working for the last nine years.

To Sir Dorab, witness said that the man who first started the factory was a native of Thana. He got together a committee and collection of pies was made and the expenses of the factory are kept up by voluntary collection.

MR. B. D. AMIN.

Mr. B. D. Amin, of the Alembic Chemical Works stated:—The present industrial situation calls not only for the maximum effort on the part of the people, but also for the closest co-operation between the people and the Government, involving wherever necessary, the use of Government organizatio, as well as opportune legislative action. There are enterprises started by Indians that are struggling on their way as best as they can.

INEQUITABLE EXCISE DUTY.

He was interested in concerns started and run by Indians, and the Alembic Chemical Works Company, Limited, Bombay and Baroda, was the one he represented. He said that the present excise rules hindered their work considerably. He asked that they should be granted permission for denaturing spirit in their factory, under suitable supervision. The payment of tariff duty at the place of exportation and also at that of importation is a clear injustice which practically closes against them the markets of other countries. Witness proceeded to say the products being manufactured in India do not come under the customs regulations, and as such should be subject to the payment of excise duty which is charged on country spirits. If our products are treated as local and subjected to excise duty, it will enable them to compete with bounty-fed foreign spirit against which they shall be afforded a protection in this shape without requiring any change to be made in the tariff. "In case our suggestion of levying the excise duty on our products instead of the tariff duty is not acceptable, we would suggest an imposition of a surtax on all goods coming from outside the statutory limits of India which will afford us a protection against the imported goods and the help rendered us in this direction would go a great way in developing our industry at the same time increasing the Government revenue."

HEAVY FREIGHTS.

Amongst many factors which stand out prominently as a bar against the development of various industries in India, there is one of transport difficulty and heavy railway freights. The railway freight rates for the trade should be uniform according to distance, and if any reduction is granted it should be entirely for the trade and not for any particular individual or a firm.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Nov. 8.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut F Barnes, Londons.
Second-Lieut R G Bennett, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut S Benton, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut W Boyle, North Lancs.
Lieut F W Brickman, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut F A Brown, Northumberlands.
Lieut F G Carrie, North Lancs.
Capt J C A Counter, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H Charlesworth, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut W C Conley, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut F E Davis, Yorkshire Lights.
Second-Lieut G D Deucet, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J F Elders, Londons.
Second-Lieut D S Glaze, South Staffs.
Lieut N Grey, North Lancs.
Lieut R L Guy, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J E Hartley, North Lancs.
Capt A B Hoare, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J H Hofmeyer, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut S Ivatts, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E H Keir, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Middlehurst, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut E S Milne, Northumberlands.
Capt H Morris, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut R S Pullen, South Staffords.
Brigadier-General C G Rawling.
Second-Lieut W Rimmer, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut J H Shaw, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G A C Sheffield, South Staffords.
Lieut A P Strong, Northumberlands.
Lieut H K Temperley, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R Thompson, Northumberlands.
Lieut S D S Tucker, Northumberlands.
Lieut E F Turton, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut S J Van Den Bergh, Yeomanry.
Capt C W C Wasey, Warwicks.
Capt F Wilson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut S H Wood, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut D L Young, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G B Black, Argyll and Sutherlands.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt A H Ball, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J Bethune, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L Cully, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W O Dyer, Garrison Artillery.
Capt W A Foley, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Gough, Field Artillery.
Capt R P Neville, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut I Rees, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R A B Simpson, Northumberlands.
Capt J Tolson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J G Wilkinson, Durhams.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut P G Hickman, South Staffords.

DIED.

Colonel W V Dickinson.
Capt H L Heslop, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Lieut B M Alexander, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut D W Anderson, Medicals.
Capt R L Atkinson, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut G F Baker, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W C Bamford, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut I W E L Bigger, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut H Birkmyre, Field Artillery.
Capt E Bisset, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J Black, Lancasters.
Capt B S Bland, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut F E Bond, Flying Corps.
Lieut G B Booth, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J D Brydon, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R C Calder, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Carr, Northumberlands.
Capt G E Charlewood, Northumberlands.
Lieut B C H Collings, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G C Cookson, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut O Cottam, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut E D Cowdery, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C J Crawford, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut O R Daly, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E G Davies, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A C V De Candole, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut W Demaine, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut C B Douglas, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J F Downes, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J H Driver, North Lancs.
Capt I A J Duff, Dorsets.
Capt A C Eames, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J W Elliot, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H J Escott, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R C Essex, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D Evans, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut N K Farquharson, Lancasters.
Capt G Green, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut S R Greenfield, Northumberlands.
Lieut C L Greig, Field Artillery.
Capt R Herbert, North Lancs.
Capt L Highton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Hoare, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J Hopwood, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut S H Houle, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J P Howells, West Surreys.
Capt A E Huxtable, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F Ibbottson, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut D L Inwood, West Surreys.
Capt W B Jepson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut L E G Judge, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut G M W Knott, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut D T Lacey, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut H W Lawrence, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut T J McGrath, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut T McIntyre, Field Artillery.
Capt D Macnair, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F Marshall, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut S H Maxted, Field Artillery.
Lieut J A Middleton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut O B Miller, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H Nicholson, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut L C Nockels, North Lancashires.
Lieut W H Orton, Medicals.
Capt E U O'B Oyler, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A R Park, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut S Pitt, Field Artillery.
Capt J Reader, Wiltshires.
Capt G F G Rees, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E H Richardson, General List.
Second-Lieut A R Rickard, Manchesters.
Lieut I Rowlands, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R Ruddock, Northumberlands.
Capt A Rutherford, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C W Sanders, Honourable Artillery Company.
Capt B A Saunders, West Yorkshires.
Lieut J O Simpson, Field Artillery.
Capt J F McG Sloan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut T W Stevens, Northumberlands.
Capt C J Temperley, Northern Cyclists.
Second-Lieut S E Tidy, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W Walton, North Lancashires.
Capt P S Wigney, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W H O Willmott, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W W M Yeatts, Garrison Artillery.
Major R L York, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW WOUNDED NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut R M Ingram, Essex.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut H E Poulton, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J A Scott, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut P Shaw, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut H R Chapman, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H R Felton, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut H Williams, Manchesters.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A W Rush, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut A J Orr-Ewing, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut E E Dennis, Berkshires.

WOUNDED.

Sister E I Bevenish-Meares, Territorial Nursing Service.

KILLED.

Lieut H C B Brundle, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt W H Coate, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut H L Cruttwell, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D Fox, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A D Hamilton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J W Jackson, Sherwoods.
Lieut A T Phripp, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut C W Weir, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C J Whitehead, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Matthews, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut F T Brasington, Flying Corps.
Lieut W W Busby, Essex.
Second-Lieut L G Darcy, Connaughts.
Captain W W Fitzherbert, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J Gagne, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut I U Macmurchy, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H Smither, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut T A T Bidgood, Garrison Artillery.
Major O R Schreiber, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Schult, West Surreys.
Captain C L Waters, Berkshires.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain L J L Cadic, Essex.
Lieut L Scott, Household Battalion.
Second-Lieut L F Stockwood, Household Battalion.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED DIED OF WOUNDS NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut P A Heather, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut G H Smith, Northamptons.
Lieut G B Thomson, Northamptons.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W F W Biggar, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J B Campbell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut N G Clarke, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F H Colebrook, Engineers.
Lieut A Edwards, Field Artillery.
Captain J Gaff, Medicals.
Captain A Gardner, Essex.
Second-Lieut C T Hardwick, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut E S Harrison, Field Artillery.
Major C Howard-Vyse, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A H Jordan, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut E Jordan, Worcesters.
Captain E J King, Inniskillings.
Major F L Lee, Field Artillery.
Lieut A W Lloyd, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J H Low, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut E L Morgan, Field Artillery.
Major W Murray, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D L Pakeman, Service Corps.
Lieut H J Poole, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut G McC Rennie, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut E Rhodes, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L Shipman, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut G H Smale, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Standley, Leicesters.
Captain R A T M Taylor, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H A Thompson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Webb, Hussars.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut H A Keell, Essex.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut R Hogbin, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L J Pincombe, Royal Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut W W Odell, Sherwoods.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut F W Dixon, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H P Sangster, Hampshires.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND PRISONERS NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONERS.

Lieut C D Hutchinson, South Staffords.
Captain E Parfitt, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A M Thompson, Lancashire Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DIED OF WUNDS AS PRISONERS.

Captain P W Chambers, Flying Corps.
Lieut C H Edwards, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONER NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Lieut E H Stevens, East Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Captain A E Arnold, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut I T M Collins, Bedfords.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

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Second-Lieut F C Andrews, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J F Bushe, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C G Crane, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H T Hammond, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E B F Lloyd, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut L M Shadwwell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W H Watt, Cheshires.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Although there was very little doing in jute mill shares at the opening of the market and lower prices were current, the tone of the market gradually improved with more buyers in evidence and a fairly large business was reported with shares ruling steadier on drop. There was very little doing in coals, inquiry having to a certain extent fallen off. Following sales took place:—

Coal:—Albion 14-4; Bansjorah 17-8; Bilbera 7-4, 7-8; Imperial 13-4; Jainty Central 14-12, 15; Kasta 2-12 p; Kosoonda 28-12; Mucherridih 4-4, 4-6; New Kessurgadh 17-8, 17-12; Parasea 8, 8-4; Raneegunge 41-4; Samla Kendra 20; Sewardih 15-8, 15-12; Standard 49-0 s.l.; Sudamdih 5-4.

Jute:—Anglo India (ord) 218, 222; Barnagore (ord) 106, 115, 113 to 119; Belvedere (ord) 502 505; Budge Budge (ord) 452, 455; Clive (ord) 181 to 188; Delta (ord) 505; Fort William (ord) 237 to 252, 248; Kamarhatty (ord) 400, 405, 406; Lansdowne (ord) 250 to 264; Lawrence (ord) 400, 403; Northbrook (ord) 41-8, 41; Reliance (ord) 370; Sacrah (ord) 160; Standard (ord) 491, 494.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 16-8 to 17-4; p; Carew and Co., 111, 113; James Glendye 14; Kumardhubi Engineering 42, 42-4; Great India Phosphate 22 p; Kluang Rubber 10-12, 11; Steel Products 3-10 p; Titaghur Paper (ord) 272, 273.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-4 to 69-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-10 to 69-12.

(Continued from column 5.)

dure adopted by the Registrar was in accordance with the practice prevailing in the Court for many years but after considering the judgment of the Lower Court he was of opinion that the practice was wrong and in contravention of the provisions of the Insolvency Act. An execution proceeding was a proceeding of a civil nature and as such it was covered by Section 17. He was sure from what he was told by the Registrar and some of his colleagues that a departure from the established practice would cause hardship to plaintiff but there was no help for it. The Full Court accordingly confirmed the Judgment of the Lower Court with costs.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

AN ILLEGAL ARREST.

A WRONG PRACTICE PURSUED FOR YEARS.

(*Before Mr. S. F. Billimoria, Fourth Judge.*)

One Popatlal Nemchand was arrested in execution of a decree held against him by the defendant in this case and on being placed before the Registrar he was ordered to deposit Rs. 200 as security for his obtaining a protection order from the Insolvent Debtor's Court by a certain date and in default for surrendering the person of the defendant for committal to jail. Failing both these alternatives, the deposit was to be forfeited and appropriated to the decree. Popatlal failed to obtain the necessary protection order or to appear in Court and the deposit was accordingly handed over to the judgment-creditor, defending in the present suit, which was filed by the surety for recovery of his deposit. His Honour the Fourth Judge delivered the following judgment and decreed the plaintiff's claim.

JUDGMENT.

On the 25th January, 1917, the defendant herein obtained a decree against one Popatlal Nemchand in suit No. 27335 of 1916, for a debt of Rs. 455 and costs.

On the 27th January, 1917, immediately after the passing of this decree the debtor Popatlal was adjudged an insolvent by the High Court of Bombay and on the 30th January, 1917, a copy of the vesting order made on adjudication was filed in this Court.

Subsequent to this adjudication on the 10th February, the defendant creditor sued out execution and on the 16th February, 1917, the debtor was arrested in execution of the decree and placed before the Registrar for committal to jail. He brought to the notice of the Registrar the fact of his adjudication and the Registrar ordered "that on any person depositing in Court Rs. 200 as security the debtor would be released from custody and he should by the 19th April, 1917, either produce before this Court an interim protection order from the Insolvent Debtors' Court or should be surrendered to this Court on the 19th April, by the surety, failing either of these alternatives the deposit should be forfeited." The plaintiff herein then deposited the sum of Rs. 200 and the debtor was discharged.

The debtor did not obtain or produce the interim protection order nor did the surety produce him on the 19th April, as ordered and consequently the deposit of Rs. 200 was paid out thereafter to the defendant the decree holder as moneys realised in execution of the decree.

The plaintiff, who had made the deposit in order to procure the release of the judgment debtor, now sues to recover Rs. 200 received by the defendant as above stated on the grounds that the execution sued out against the judgment debtor was improper and illegal and void under section 17 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, III of 1909, no leave having been obtained by the creditor from the Insolvent Debtor's Court to execute the decree, that therefore the arrest was illegal and the Registrar had no power to commit the debtor to jail or to demand security for his appearance and the order aforesaid made by the Registrar was "ultra vires" and that the deposit was made under coercion exercised by legal process illegally sued out.

The defendant herein maintains that the execution was proper and legal, that Section 17 did not apply to execution of a decree obtained against the debtor prior to his insolvency and that therefore the order of the Registrar was legal and proper and one which he had power to make and that there was no coercion.

There is no question that the decretal amount was a debt proveable in insolvency. No leave was obtained by the Creditor from the insolvent Debtors' Court to execute the decree.

Section 17 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act III of 1909 enacts that "on making of an order of adjudication the property of the Insolvent wherever situate shall vest in the Official Assignee and shall become divisionable among his creditors and thereafter, except as directed by this Act, no creditor to whom the Insolvent is indebted in respect of any debt provable in Insolvency shall during the pendency of the insolvency proceedings have any remedy against the property of the Insolvent in respect of the debt or shall commence any suit or other legal proceeding without the leave of the Court and on such terms as the Court may impose."

I am of opinion that the word "debt" in this section includes judgment debt and that the words "shall commence any suit or other legal proceedings" should be construed to mean "shall commence any suit or other legal proceedings in respect of debt proveable in insolvency," the object of the Section being apparently to bar after adjudication the filing of any suit or the taking of any legal proceedings in respect of debt proveable in insolvent whether the debt is a simple claim or is a judgment debt, except with the leave of the Court thus ensuring an equitable division of the debtor's property among his creditors and preventing any creditor from reaping an unjust benefit by a suit or execution of any judgment.

The word "commence suit or other legal proceedings" in my opinion includes the suing out of execution on a decree obtained before adjudication; to construe otherwise might have this effect that a creditor who has obtained a decree before adjudication may without the leave of the Court and without the imposition of any terms, execute the decree against the person of the insolvent after adjudication and thereby secure satisfaction of the whole debt or a part of it to the prejudice of other creditors.

I am fortified in this opinion by the case of C. A. Easwara Iyer vs. K. Govindrajulu Naidu reported in Indian Law Reports 39 Madras 689. The facts in that case are quite on all fours with the case here, except that in that case there was no deposit of cash but a security bond executed by a surety and the judgment creditor in that case had sued on that security bond. Their Lordships in the Madras High Court held that the execution issued by the judgment creditor after adjudication, and without leave of the Court was illegal and that the security bond executed by a surety for the production of the Insolvent Judgment debtor was void and of no avail.

I therefore hold that the defendant herein, the judgment creditor, had no right to issue and levy execution against the insolvent judgment debtor by arresting him without leave of the High Court; that when the debtor was so arrested and placed before the Registrar he ought to have been released and the judgment creditor referred to an application to the High Coudt for leave to execute the decree and to issue execution only after the grant of leave. I hold that the order to the debtor to furnish security for his appearance on 19th April if he failed to obtain an interim order was *ultra-vires* and void. I hold that the compulsion practised on the debtor by this order to procure the making of a deposit of cash by a surety under the penalty of being committed to jail in case of non-compliance with the order is a coercion in law and that the moneys so paid and obtained by the defendant creditor should be refunded.

I therefore pass a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 200 but under the circumstances I make no order for costs.

LOWER COURT'S JUDGMENT UPHELD.

Against this judgment a rule *nisi* for new trial was granted to the defendant by the Full Court. The Acting Chief Judge in discharging the rule observed that the proce-

(Continued in column 4.)

"I do not for one moment wish to discountenance Self-Government for India as a national ideal. It is a perfectly legitimate agitation and has the warm sympathy of all moderate men."

—LORD HARDINGE.

INDIA'S CLAIM FOR HOME RULE.

HOME RULE or Self-Government for India is no longer a question of speculative politics but has come within the domain of necessary legislation. British merits as well as bureaucratic defects and the growing nationality in India have laid their share in forcing upon Indians and on the British Democracy the conviction that nothing can be set right without a substantial and radical change in the principles of Indian Government. This conviction has been arrived at in the course of several years not by a few individuals here and there, not by men unknown to British reputation or unhonoured by the bureaucracy but in one array all India, Moslem and Hindu, Royalty and commonalty and the best mind of England entitled to speak on behalf of India make a united appeal for Home Rule or Self-Government subject to the Suzerainty of Great Britain as will be evident from the collection of the speeches, writings and declarations of the following men of mark in the political world brought together in this volume. The unquestionable conclusion that emerges out of the pronouncements thus made by such competent authorities points alike to the justice and expediency, nay, the inevitable necessity of granting Home Rule to the Indian people without further lapse of time. The publication will be of utmost interest to every student of Indian politics.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, November 29, 1917.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR BOMBAY.

The most important task that will engage the attention of the Bombay Legislative Council during its session next week will be the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on Mr. Patel's Bill to enable mofussil municipalities to introduce compulsory education within their areas. The report, is almost unanimous and having regard to the fact that the majority portion is signed by all the official members as well as most of the non-official members, it may be assumed that the Bill will pass into law without much difficulty. That would, of course, be very satisfactory. But the feeling of satisfaction will not be unmixed. This could not be otherwise when it is contemplated that, while the Education Minister of England—a country in which free and compulsory education has been in existence for over forty years—has framed a large and comprehensive measure for the development of education, the Government of India have not yet realised the urgency of enacting a general law introducing free and compulsory education throughout the country.

The result is that the representatives of the people have to be content with such half-measures as the Bill now before the Bombay Council. The purpose of even such a measure, as we pointed out when the Bill was first introduced, was sought to be thwarted by the imposition of a clause making it clear that nothing contained in this proposed piece of legislation should be deemed to affect the public revenues of the Presidency or to impose any charge on such revenues. The Select Committee has omitted this clause, but it has not thereby remedied the root defect of the Bill. On the other hand, by its overt suggestion that "the clause has been omitted, with the approval of Government, because there is nothing in the bill which affects the public revenues," it has aggravated the defect. For, it is obvious that the whole working of a bill of this character must depend primarily on the extent to which Government are prepared to bear their share of the heavy cost of compulsory education—and "free" education, as, we are glad to note, the Select Committee has decided. While, on the one hand, a municipality, which wishes to take advantage of the proposed legislation, is empowered to levy a special education cess to meet part of the cost—Government must do their part of the duty by contributing the balance of the cost, which, under the present condition of municipal finance, can hardly be less than two-thirds of the new expenditure. It may be urged that this must depend on the extent of the resources which the Government of India place at the disposal of the local Government. This, however, reinforces our contention that the general question of free and compulsory education should at once be tackled and solved satisfactorily, especially on its financial side, by comprehensive legislation undertaken by the Government of India. Meanwhile, we do not see any reason why the Government of Bombay should not themselves offer to municipalities, willing to take advantage of the Bill, when it becomes law, the essential inducement of an undertaking to defray a substantial portion of the cost of free and compulsory education. No doubt that will entail additional expenditure on education. But the question, as Mr. Fisher has put it, is not so much whether we can afford to increase our expenditure on education as whether we can afford not to increase it. If the Government of Bombay have not yet realised this, their sympathy with the purpose of Mr. Patel's Bill can hardly be said to be helpful or genuine.

The Hon. Mr. Sathe and the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta have dissented from the majority of the Select Committee with regard to clause 11 of the Bill which penalises the employment of a child not more than eleven years old for profit. The Committee have carefully considered the English law relating to the employment of children of school-going age in factories and workshops and also Mr. Fisher's proposals abolishing half-time and imposing partial attendance at school between the ages of 14 and 18 and they are emphatically of opinion that the employment of children of school-going age, that is, those of eleven years of age, should not be permitted, for the obvious reason that it must prejudice both their health and education. Messrs. Sathe and Chunilal Mehta are against this provision on the general economic ground that its enforcement will entail unnecessary hardship on poor parents who have to eke out their slender income by the additional wages of their children. Mr. Chunilal also apprehends that the reduction of the supply of child labour involved will delay the application of the Act, presumably as a result of the opposition of factory-owners. These fears, we think, are hardly justified. It is true, of course, that no provision is made for casual employment or such other exceptions as it may be necessary to make. But, as the Select Committee emphasise, no practical difficulty is likely to occur, because no prosecution can be undertaken except on the complaint of the school committee, which will be able to exercise discretion, and because the present state of economic development is not such as to furnish intricate questions for decision. In fact, it is impossible for any one who takes a broad view of the matter to be afraid that this modest Bill—which still allows children, of from twelve to fourteen years to be employed for profit—will, if passed into law, reduce the economic power of the country'. It will, on the other hand, go some way in establishing the physique and, therefore, increasing the earning power of a number of future workers who would otherwise suffer injury from premature employment.

THE JEWS IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

It is extremely difficult to get really authentic news from Germany and Austria. and the part being taken by the various sections of the people is not always clear, so conflicting are the reports that get into the papers. At the present time the whole Jewish world is concerned with the prospects of the Zionist movement which has for its object the settling of large colonies of Jews in their old home, Palestine. It is an international matter, and the Jews of every country are interested in the subject. Even those Jews, and they number many millions, who have no thought of returning to Palestine even if the schemes are agreed upon, have been giving their strong support throughout England, Russia, France, and the United States. But we hear singularly little as to the attitude of the German Jews, though it has been stated that the German Government, realising the political wisdom of lending their support to such a scheme, have used all the means at their disposal to impress the Jews residing in their territories that only under German surveillance could such a plan be successful, and that they are prepared to give their assistance to the leaders. We have learnt to place a right estimate on the moves of the German leaders in support of nationalist movements, and without doubt the German Jews, so keen in other matters, have seen through the hollowness of their professions. Throughout its history the Prussian Government has never shown any true sympathy with the aspirations of subject nations, and with their record of treatment of the Jews, their belated professions of interest are likely to be met with suspicion. Even during the war when so many Jews are giving their lives on the battlefield, strong anti-Semitic movements have broken out, and these have roused considerable ill-feeling among the Hebrews. Herr Schiedermann, the leader of the Socialist Party in Germany, recently described the apparently innocent proposal passed in the Budget Committee for the statistics of the number of people employed in the war companies, with their religion also, as a "census of the Jews" It is generally understood that this proposal was due to rumours that the Jews were taking refuge in these companies and were thus guilty of shirking. The newspapers, and most of these are in the hands of the Jews, notably the two leading Radical papers, the 'Berliner Tageblatt "and the" Frankfurter Zeitung," both owned and edited by Jews, took up the question and protested strongly against the anti-Semitic feeling being shown in the country. The former proposed the compilation of statistics to show "which of the personages, who with pen or mouth challenge the whole world so violently have been in the field or are now in the trenches."

Another instance may be quoted to show that feeling in Germany cannot be said to be favourable to the Jews at the present time. When Dr. Martin Rade, a professor of Divinity, issued an appeal to the Church to change its attitude towards the Jews in view of the fact that the Russo-Polish Jewry had become a part of the Empire, an officer wrote the following letter which was published by the "Kreuzzeitung," with approval. "Millions of Germans have now had, thanks to the war, occasion to see for themselves the Jewish settlements in Galicia and Poland, and every one among them has carried away with him the impression that these physically backward and culturally and morally low-standing people do not belong to us, and that their incorporation with Germany would be to our people a veritable disaster. We must not forget this when laying the foundations of a Central Europe." It was not surprising that a leading Jewish paper should pertinently ask how it intends to reconcile this attitude with the idea of freedom for oppressed nationalities and races. Before the war a competent authority says that a large majority of the German Jews based their confidence of their future on the strength of the military forces which they believed were not only invincible, but which would pave the way for the freedom of the Russian Jews by completely defeating the Russians in war. The Kaiser has, of course, posed as the friend of oppressed peoples and he has tried to keep the Jews to his side. The events of the past three years must have opened the eyes of many, and though the censored press of Germany does not give any details of the attitude being taken up by the Jewish Associations, we may surmise that their confidence has been considerably diminished. They must also be aware that the majority of Jews residing throughout the world, are far more anxious that their scheme of an autonomy in Palestine should be guaranteed by a Power such as France, or America, or England with a record of sympathetic treatment of oppressed peoples, than they should depend on a nation that has only too often and easily broken faith with other nations. In both Germany and Austria there is a strong anti-Jewish feeling, especially among the middle and upper classes Into the clique of frigid tradition comes the Jew, brilliant, audacious, and determined to succeed. And he generally manages to accomplish his object. Though many classes have suffered in the economic changes of the past decade "everywhere the Hebrew is to be met, driving the best horses or showy motor cars with his women folk dressed in the height of fashion. The best hotels and most comfortable villas appear to be monopolised by him." Large numbers have migrated into Berlin and it is said that this constant immigration is causing considerable anxiety to the Government. Their power is steadily increasing, and though much has been done by German scientists and scholars to make available new knowledge the business ability to take practical advantage of them has generally been provided by the Jews. In the universities they are taking a prominent place. The Jews in Germany form only one per cent of the total population, though they furnish more than 6 per cent of the professors and private teachers, both in the faculties of law and philosophy, and 10 per cent of those in the faculty of medicine. Jews form more than two-thirds of the number engaged as judges, lawyers, and barristers. In Germany the Jews have secured a position which appears almost unassailable, yet in Prussia no Jew is allowed to rise above the rank of the common soldier.

Austria has nearly always been anti-Jewish. Here, too, the Jews have succeeded far beyond all others, and their success has inspired considerable jealousy and indignation. The outcome of the Anti-Semitic feeling was the formation of an Anti-Semitic League and the presentation of petitions to the Reishstag with the object of limiting the power of the Jews in every conceivable direction. Dr. Luerger, the Burgomaster of Vienna, sought to stir up enmity throughout the land by extensive tours. But still the Jew has held his own and has proved his metal. No one believes that the prosperous Jews of these and other countries have any desire to return to Palestine, but all authorities say that they still retain a passionate love for everything Jewish and they are strongly desirous of once more having a land which they can truly call their own, and to which they can look with some pride of nationality. One of the tragedies of the present war is that the various branches of this wonderful race have found themselves is arms against each other. It is difficult to say how far the declared policy of the Allies to support their national movement will influence these 'enemy' Jews to prevail over other considerations of more material importance, but it will in some measure counteract the attempts being made by the German Government to pose as the friends of the oppressed nationalities.

Notes of the Day.

The Brutal Truth.

Lord Robert Cecil's speech at Norwich, of which Reuter cabled a summary yesterday, is a lucid and emphatic reiteration of the war aims of the Allies which should provide food for reflection to German Junkers who are busy with their machination in Russia to secure a patched-up peace. What are the Allies fighting now? They are now fighting a spirit that permeates the soul of Germany—"that no law, morality or religion could prevent them from committing any crime, however hideous, provided it was thought to be in the interest of Germany." So long as this spirit is alive, democracy cannot be safe in the world. That this spirit still actuates Germany and her desire for peace is mere sham is evident from her reluctance to restore Belgium and indemnify her for the outrages committed on her. To think of making a lasting peace with a power of this kind would be, as Lord Robert Cecil said, criminal. Therefore, "the first of our war aims is and must be victory." Peace—lasting peace—we all long for and must have at any price. Only the price now is war.

The Landlords' Improvement Trust.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Improvement Trust Sir Dinshaw entered a strong and most proper protest against the Trust falling in with the present day rent-grabbing tendencies. Unfortunately his protest was unavailing and his colleagues could not resist the all prevailing considerations of "business." The price of everything was going up, said Sir Dinshaw, and it was the duty of the Trust to keep its rents down so as to induce other landlords to do the same. Having regard to the fact that the Trust is the biggest landlord in the City, the wisdom in the public interest of the policy suggested by Sir Dinshaw could hardly be gainsaid. The Trust is not a trading concern and the policy that should guide it obviously should not be to secure the maximum of profit at any cost. Yet in the particular case that came up before the Trust on Tuesday, the rent was raised from Rs. 35 to Rs. 75!

Enough to Make Gods Weep.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, whose sympathies in the matter one can understand, sought to justify this inordinate love of profit on the specious ground that the Trust rents are very low, and Mr. Todd seemed to offer the amazing plea that what the Trust had lost by their mistakes or misfortunes they should make up by squeezing their tenants. The idea of an Improvement Trust, a body formed for the amelioration of the amenities of the City, taking this line is enough to make gods weep. But that, unfortunately, is their policy all through. By squeezing up rents for their plots they hit the tenants who have to occupy the buildings that are subsequently built upon them, and thus help to defeat the very object that they should keep chiefly in view. The Landlords' Improvement Trust, it should be called, in future.

Where the Law fails.

Justices Heaton and Shah have this week disposed of a reference by the Sessions Judge of Kanara regarding jurisdiction over the subject of a Native State. The facts of the case are clearly set forth in the judgment of Heaton, J.

"A subject of the State of Junagad in Kathiawar was arrested in Bombay and accused of committing a serious offence on a ship belonging to a Junagad subject on the high seas some 18 miles or thereabouts from the coast of the Kanara District. Having been arrested in Bombay the accused was taken to Karwar. He was placed before the First Class Magistrate there, and on the point being raised that magistrate held that he had jurisdiction to enquire into the case. The Sessions Judge, however, doubted whether these proceedings were founded on any jurisdiction and has submitted the case to us for our orders."

After an exhaustive analysis of all the sources which were suggested as a possible foundation for jurisdiction in the Kanara courts, Justice Heaton came to the "inevitable" conclusion that the said courts had no jurisdiction over the offender.

Suggestion to Government.

According to his Lordship's view, the case is not provided for either by the Code of Criminal Procedure or the Indian Penal Code. The Merchant Shipping Act does not apply to the case, inasmuch as the ship on which the offence was committed was not a "British" ship, the ship neither being registered as such nor belonging to a "natural born British subject within the meaning of the Act." Further, the offence having been committed 18 miles from the coast, it could not fall within the purview of the Admiralty Offences Colonial Act of 1849, the Admirals under that Act having jurisdiction over only that part of the sea within territorial waters. Justice Heaton declined to consider what court or courts had jurisdiction in the case, but he held that the Kanara courts had not. He was of opinion, however, that the matter was one of such theoretical and practical importance as to justify the Local Government in addressing the Government of India on the subject with a view to determining whether legislation of any kind is necessary for the purpose of regulating jurisdiction in cases of this kind.

Opinions of the Day.

Evasions in "Public Interest."

"The Leader":—There is already a complaint that the powers vested in the presidents of legislative councils in the matter of disallowing questions and resolutions have not always been used with due regard to the interests of free ventilation of public grievances; and the manner in which they have been exercised in some of the provinces only tends to strengthen this complaint. In Madras, for instance, these powers appear to have been exercised without restraint. We learn from the *Hindu* that the president of the Madras Council disallowed as many as 10 resolutions sent by the non-official members for the last meeting. One was by the hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer recommending the cancellation of certain restrictions under the Defence of India Act placed on a resident of Conjeeveram; but it was disallowed on the ground that it was not in the 'public interest' to allow a discussion of the matter. We fail to see how a debate on this subject was against the public interest, when we remember that resolutions of a similar nature were admitted for discussion by the presidents of one or two other councils and also of the Imperial Council. What harm would have ensued if the Council was acquainted with the reasons for those restrictions? On the other hand a full statement from Government would have enabled the public as well as the accused to know what the charges were.

"Prigs and Pedants."

"Amrita Bazar Patrika":—While Mr. Curtis has been at such pains to help the Anglo-Indian trader and merchant out of the fix that the new pronouncement of policy by the British Government of India has placed him in, it is pitiful to see the organs of the Anglo-Indian community damning his labours sometimes with faint praise, and more often holding up his courageous attempts at constitution-making to the ridicule of their readers. The "Statesman" went so far as to call him an amateur statesman. And now in comes the "Indian Daily News" which is reminded by Mr. Curtis's labours of a speech of Disraeli in which he said:—

"Professors and rhetoricians find a system for every contingency and a principle for any chance. You are not going, I hope, to leave the destinies of the British Empire to prigs and pedants."

And our contemporary hopes that Englishmen in India are not going to leave the destinies of the Indian Empire to the prigs and pedants who profess to have made a study of Indian government.

Vanishing Factions.

"Indian Patriot":—The Mahomedans have not thrown themselves at the feet of the Anglo-Indians and begged of them to remain and save them from the selfishness of the Hindus. The entire country is ablaze with only one thought and one feeling to-day, namely how to help the Secretary of State to work out the most liberal programme which he has set to himself. The Mahomedans want something special for them; the landholders would reserve for themselves some power; the Sikhs, the Visvakarmas and the rest of them would earmark for their own benefit some of the nice things that they expect to get. But the eye is always directed to the horizon of progress. There is no reactionary in our midst. There is no responsible Indian who will ally himself with the narrow-minded people expressing alarm at the prospect of power passing into the hands of Indians. The scenes that come from the deputations on the Secretary of State fill us with hope and joy, for they prove more than anything else, that an Indian cannot help feeling for the progress of India. At such a time as this we earnestly appeal to all not to make much of any little difference, not to express annoyance with the Mahomedans because they ask for more. Political India was never brighter than at present.

Police Raid in London.

"Young India":—The news which was published on Monday last of a raid on the London offices of the Home Rule for India League is astonishing, but it need not unduly disturb our equanimity. The Home Rule League Office in London is the last place where sedition and incitement to assassination would receive encouragement, and Commander Wedgwood is the last person in the world to have written a preface to a book which contains such incitement. At present we have only the opinion of a Tory Home Secretary to go upon, and Sir George Cave's record at the Home Office is not of a character to engender any great respect for either his judicial or liberal qualities. We suspect, ourselves, that the search for this so-called seditious book was regarded by the Scotland Yard authorities as a useful occasion for the examination of the correspondence of the League Office.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency visited the Exhibition during the hours reserved for Purdah Ladies yesterday morning. There was a large attendance.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji lunched at Government House.

His Excellency attended a dinner, last night at the Orient Club to the members of the Industrial Commission.

Her Highness the Maharani Saheba of Rewah breathed her last at Delhi, where she was taken by the Maharaja for treatment.

With his Majesty's approval Sir Michael O'Dwyer's tenure of his appointment as Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab has been extended for a year.

Sir M. B. Chaubal's appointment as Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay has, with his Majesty's approval been extended to 1st March, 1918.

Sir Francis Stewart has arrived at Government House.

BITTER STRUGGLE IN BOURLON REGION.

ENEMY ROUT IN SUGANA VALLEY.

FIGHTING ROUND BOURLON WOOD.

ENEMY HEAVILY SHELLED WHILE RETIRING.

HARD STRUGGLE IN FONTAINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphing this afternoon says the battle area is slippery and difficult owing to the continued heavy rain. The Germans, late last night made a determined counter-attack against the north-eastern fringe of the Bourlon wood but after fierce fighting were driven off and heavily shelled while retiring.

A SUCCESSFUL SORTIE.

We made a successful sortie into the ruins of the Bourlon village and reached a party of English troops who had been cut off when the Germans retook the village on Sunday and had since very gallantly held out. While this operation was in progress, taking advantage of favourable wind, we discharged gas clouds against Queant, the position of which had been rendered most uncomfortable by our thrust south-east of that place This morning some of our troops were engaged among the ruins of Fontaine where there has been hard fighting.

A GERMAN ORDER.

A written German order has been found stating that if certain soldiers, who are lurking in a certain big dug-out, do not come out immediately and take part in the fighting the dug-out will be blown in. It was further directed that this order be read aloud to the whole battalion, presumably for their encouragement.

STORMY WEATHER ON BRITISH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 28.

A British communiqué says we repulsed another counter-attack against the north-east corner of the Bourlon wood. The weather is wet and stormy..

RECENT BRITISH SUCCESS,

HIGH TRIBUTE BY U. S. WAR SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 28.

The War Secretary in his weekly review pays a high tribute to the British successes. He says, "The situation is dominated by the spectacular success of the British thrust towards Cambrai. By adopting the new tactical methods daringly conceived, the strategy of the British has won more ground than either belligerent has gained in the same time on the western front."

The review says it is evident that the enemy undertook the offensive against Italy in the hope of extricating herself from the increasingly difficult west by compelling the transfer of the British and French troops to Italy and so rendering the offensives in the west impossible. But this object was in nowise achieved. The wastage of enemy forces and the slow relentless sapping of man power by continued sudden offensive thrusts must eventually result in the softening of the enemy's lines in the west. This is the ultimate objective of the series of intensive offences so successfully pursued by the Allies during the past six months and even more important than the gain of terrain.

MORE SAMPLES OF GERMAN "TRUTHS."

EXPOSED IN FRENCH PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS. Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Nov. 28.

French newspapers are now permitted to publish enemy communiqués *in extenso*. A semi-official commentator, dealing with yesterday's German comuniqué, says the contents show the habitual bad faith of the German staff. For example, it speaks of numerous British attacks "repulsed with heavy loss." The truth is these operations are mostly invented in order that the Germans may gain easy credit. Similarly a communiqué states that the French attack between Samogneux and Anglemont failed, which is also untrue.

THREATENED STRIKE OF COTTON SPINNERS.

105,000 OPERATIVES AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. Nov. 26.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Nov. 28

The Cotton Spinners' Amalgamation has decided to tender notices if the masters' federation does not concede an advance of thirty per cent. 55,000 card room workers and 50,000 spinners are affected.

GERMANS BADLY BEATEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The Germans have been badly beaten in the West, Sir Douglas Haig's offensive breaking the Hindenburg line. It has created a profound impression in Germany and in neutral countries. It is admitted that the Germans have never had much success against the British throughout the war. American opinion says that the British beat the Germans in strategy, tactics, organisation and in fact in everything.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT FONTAINE.

ENEMY STRONGLY REINFORCED.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH AIR-RAIDS:

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Nov. 28.

To-night's communiqué from Field Marshal Haig says:—Local attacks at dawn in the neighbourhood of Fontaine, Notre-Dame and Bourlon villages led to severe fighting The enemy, strongly reinforced, contested our advance with great stubbornness and the fight swayed backwards and forwards. We advanced our line and took over 500 prisoners.

We drove off in the afternoon an attempted attack on our position on the Hindenburg line on the spur west of Moeuvres.

The enemy's artillery has shown great activity east and north-east of Ypres.

CO-OPERATION OF AEROPLANES.

Low-flying aeroplanes on Monday constantly attacked enemy troops, batteries and transport and over three tons of bombs were dropped on the crossings of the Sensee river and railheads near Cambrai and north of Douai. Somain and Douai stations and sidings were also bombed. We brought down two enemy machines and drove down four. None of ours is missing.

ENEMY'S FIERCE COUNTER-ATTACKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring on Tuesday says:—There has been bitterest fighting near Fontaine since the morning. Covered by heavy bombardment, which was maintained the entire forenoon, the British fought their way right through the village in the face of heaviest rifle and machine-gun fire, sending back over 500 prisoners captured in fortified houses and strong points.

The Germans later in the morning counter-attacked with two new divisions and under the weight of overwhelming numbers we had slowly to relinquish our footing. It is not clear whether we retain any portion of the ruins.

It is now certain that the Germans have reorganised their defences with fresh troops. We still hold the high ground and have great tactical advantage, although the enemy's stiffer resistance means more desperate fighting. The weather remains abominable.

MEUSE FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 28.

A French communiqué says a successful local operation last night north of Hill 344 on the right of the Meuse reduced an enemy strong point fully completing the gains obtained on the 25th.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 28.

Last night's French communiqué reported fairly vigorous artillery activity in Juvincourt district and on the Boislechaume front.

FRENCH EX-MINISTER TO BE TRIED FOR TREASON.

ALLEGED BETRAYAL OF MILITARY SECRETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 27.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 28.

The Committee of the Chamber has decided to send M. Malvy, formerly Minister of the Interior, who resigned as a result of disclosures connected with the arrest of the pacifist Almeyreda for trial.

It is unofficially alleged that M. Malvy while Minister of the Interior informed the enemy of all military and diplomatic projects, especially of the attack on the Chemin-des-Dames and that he also provoked or encouraged mutiny in the Army.

FIERCE STRUGGLE IN ITALY.

BRILLIANT CHARGE BY SICILIANS AND ALPINI.

ENEMY REVERSE IN ALBANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 28.

An Italian communiqué says after furious bombardment in Col della Berretta, eastward of the Brenta valley, the enemy launched a whole infantry division. A fierce struggle ensued and the barrage isolated the defences who perhaps would have been compelled to give ground, but the Sicilians and the Alpini traversed the death zone, charged the enemy and forced him back with severe losses leaving prisoners in our hands.

The enemy in Albania forced a passage of Osum, south-east of Serat and attacked our Albanians.. Our regulars drove them back with heavy losses..

ENEMY ROUT AT COLBORETTA.

ATTEMPTED ADVANCE ALONG VAL SUGANA FRUSTRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 11 p.m., Nov. 28.

A wireless Italian semi-official communiqué says:—The renowned Austrian Third Edelweiss Division, composed of troops of German extraction, and other enemy forces were severely beaten at Colboretta. They made a massed attack after heavy drum fire. Their crushingly superior fire and numbers enabled the assailants to penetrate the advanced line and reach a mountain battery, but a fierce counter-attack in the face of violent barrage resulted in the enemy rout. Thus the attempted advance along Val Sugana was frustrated.

REFORMS IN HADJAZ.

EDUCATIONAL AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 28.

An Arab correspondent of "The Times" writing from Jeddah shows how the King of the Hadjaz has reformed the abuses of the Turkish regime. Pilgrims now pay no more than 36 shillings a day for the first three days' lodgings in Jeddah and afterwards 18 shillings, compared with eight to ten pounds sterling formerly. The charge for a camel for the journey from Jeddah to Mecca and Arafat and back is now three to four pounds sterling, compared with anything up to ten pounds sterling. The luggage of pilgrims is now well looked after and everything is done for the comfort of the pilgrims. Water is given free to poor pilgrims and sold very cheaply to others.

SAFETY OF ROADS.

The road between Jeddah and Mecca, formerly infested with brigands, is now quite safe even for pedestrians. Beduin police accompany the travellers from one police station on the road to another and all pilgrims are free to stay in Mecca after the Haj or go anywhere they like, whereas formerly Government used to keep pilgrims at Mecca for at least a fortnight after the Haj, so that they might spend all their money.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME.

Several primary schools and a military school were opened in Mecca a year ago and two primary schools have been started in Jeddah and preparations are being made for others. Agricultural and geological schools will also be opened. The Arab Government has sent to Egypt and elsewhere for professors and teachers. The King has encouraged teachers of theology and expounders of traditions of Mahomed in the sanctuary of Mecca.. Three courses of religious instruction are given daily in Haraj on the lines of that given at the El-Azhar University in Cairo.

IMPROVEMENT IN SANITATION.

There is still plenty of room for improvement in sanitation, but the Municipalities of Jeddah and Mecca are endeavouring to keep the towns clean. Incinerators have been established and also good hospitals. The Public Works Department is rapidly widening the streets of Mecca and steps are also being taken to improve the customs service.

RUSSIAN CHAOS.

OMINOUS DESPATCHES FROM THE FRONT.

EXHAUSTION OF SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Nov. 26.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Nov. 28.

Commanders at the front continue to send most ominous despatches concerning the exhaustion of supplies, which are arousing apprehensions of hordes of hungry soldiers invading centres of population. News telegrams from abroad are suppressed.

FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONTS

TURKS REPULSED IN CAUCASUS REGION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Nov. 28.

A wireless Russian official communiqué reports fusillades on the northern, western and south-western fronts. Fraternisations were observed south of Narotch Lake.

We repulsed a strong force of Turks on the sea coast in the region of the Caucasus.

SWISS NEUTRALITY.

ENEMY MACHINATION FOR VIOLATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 28.

In view of the rumours that the enemy will possibly violate Swiss neutrality for the purpose of taking France and Italy in the flank, the speech by the Swiss Minister of the Interior is noteworthy, declaring that whoever violated Swiss neutrality would have to encounter the whole armed forces of Switzerland to the last extremity.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

GOVERNMENT MEMBERS AT PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 28.

It is officially announced that members of the Government have gone to Paris to attend the Supreme War Council. Lord Reading accompanied them.

GENERAL PLUMER'S APPOINTMENT.

CREATES SPLENDID IMPRESSION IN ITALY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

London, Nov. 25.—General Plumer's appointment has created a splendid impression in Italy where he is recognised as one of the ablest generals of the war. The fact impresses the world that we can spare from France such brilliant men as Lord French, Generals Robertson, Allenby, Monro and Plumer and replace them successfully by the large number of well tried young generals we have awaiting advancement so that the most experienced can go to critical places.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

CAUSING UNEASINESS IN JAPAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov 28

The "Pioneer's" Tokio correspondent writes:—Affairs in China still give ground for apprehension in Japan and financial difficulties do not brighten the situation. Japan had undertaken to lend China, a considerable loan and to supply the Pekin Government with arms before America should undertake the contract. But the southern faction in China is again making trouble and civil war seems possible. Representatives of the southern revolutionists have been on a mission to Japan for some time, but what they have been up to has been difficult to ascertain. That they have many sympathisers in Japan is evident from the fact that the Japanese authorities are blamed for agreeing to supply Pekin with arms which are believed to be intended for putting down disaffection in south China.

A conviction seems to prevail that further trouble may be expected in China and Japan should be ready to deal with it as none of the European nations can on account of the war. There is some degree of criticism that America should show so much financial interest in China at a time when all her energies might be expected to focus on Europe.

TOWARDS JERUSALEM

BITTIR AND AINKARIM CAPTURED.

STRONG MUSTER OF ENEMY FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 12-55 a.m. Nov. 29.

An official communiqué from Palestine says:—General Allenby's advanced patrols have been forced back to the southern bank of the Nahrauja. Our mounted troops captured the Bittir station and Ainkarim, three and a half miles west of Jerusalem. Strong bodies of Turks are holding the high ground west of Jerusalem and covering the Jerusalem-Sechem road to the north.

LENINIST PROPOSAL OF ARMISTICE.

NO REPLY FROM ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 26.
Recd. 12-55 a.m. Nov. 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour stated that since the fall of the Provisional Government no Government had been established in Russia with which we could enter into relations.

He also stated that neither the British Government nor, so far as he was aware, any of the Allies had replied to the Russian proposal of immediate armistice with a view to peace negotiations.

TOWNS UNDER MAXIMALIST CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-55 a.m., Nov. 29.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent wires that Lenin has dissolved the Army Committees which support the delegates of Socialist parties, who have been reproached for opposing fraternisation.

Maximalists claim to control Petrograd, Moscow, Kieff, Nijni-Novgorod, Karkhoff, Odessa, Samara, Kazan, Reval, Rostoff and other important towns.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-55 a.m., Nov. 29.

Hundreds of Independent Socialists held a demonstration in Berlin on Sunday and endeavoured to reach the centre of the city. The police arrested nine.

GERMAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12-55 a.m., Nov. 29.

A wireless German official communiqué reports very violent artillery firing between Houthoulst Wood and Zandvoorde. Fighting activity has increased between Samogneux and Beaumont and astride Ornes.

CANADA'S PART IN THE WAR.

EULOGISED BY MR. ROOSEVELT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TORONTO, Nov. 27.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 28.

M. Roosevelt, addressing ten thousand people here in aid of Canada's victory loan, eulogised Canada's part in the war. He looked for permanent peace between Canada and the United States and suggested that the United States and Canada might settle any dispute by a permanent court consisting of three judges of the United States Supreme Court and three Canadian judges, with a seventh member to be chosen by the six.

INCREASING LAWLESSNESS IN HARBIN.

FOREIGNERS ATTACKED AND ROBBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, Nov. 27.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 28.

Lawlessness is increasing in Harbin where foreigners are being attacked and robbed.

Consuls have intimated that if the authorities are unable to guarantee protection they will call for joint action by their respective governments with a view to preserving the public safety.

LATEST CABLES.

ALLIED CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

A COMPLICATED TASK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 28.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Nov. 29.

The Austro-German offensive in Italy has complicated the task of the Allied conference. It has enabled the enemy to shorten his front, freeing a considerable body of troops for another front.

There are rumours that Germany means to send the surplus to the French front and the closing of the German-Swiss frontier, which has just been reported, is regarded as indicating that a big move is in preparation.

Then there is the Russian problem. The French hope that the Russians will not abandon their front and the task of Allies will be to prevent irreparable action on the part of the Russians.

The Conference will also have to decide the best employment of American troops and resources.

Messrs. Lloyd George, Balfour, Lord Milner, Sir John Jellicoe, Lord Reading, Sir Eric Geddes, W. Robertson and M. Venezelos have arrived here.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

CONFERENCE AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Nov. 29.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent says that a conference of political leaders has assembled at Army Headquarters for the purpose of forming a Government representing all parties. It has been joined by M. Tchernoff, M. Avkeentieff, and M. Miliukoff and Generals Verkhovsky, Ivanoff and others.

PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Nov. 29.

Sunday's peace demonstration in Berlin assumed considerable proportions in the north of the city. The crowd was very quiet and marched along, giving cheers for peace and Liebknecht.

RESCUE OF A DETACHED PARTY,

INCIDENT ON CAMBRAI FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Nov. 29.

Reuter's Headquarters correspondent wires that a sortie into Bourlon village relieved a detachment of East Surreys who had been cut off. It was made at 5-30 in the evening and got into touch with the colonel of the battalion and through a breach in enemy line, which they succeeded in making, eight officers and the rest of the party came back.

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE CHEVRONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Nov. 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson announced that Territorials on active service in India would be eligible to receive chevrons for war service. (Cheers).

Mr. Hope announced that Lord Newton and Sir Herbert Belfield had gone to Berne to meet Muktar Pasha and other Turkish delegates with a view to exchange of prisoners.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY NEAR BOURLON WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Nov. 29.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon reports hostile artillery activity last night in the neighbourhood of Bourlon Wood. There was no further infantry action.

Hostile artillery has been active east and north-east of Ypres.

SERVICES IN E. AFRICA.

PROPOSALS OF LAND SETTLEMENT FOR MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hewins said the Government was still awaiting the report of the local commission on the proposals for land settlement for men from the services in East Africa.

LORD ROTHERMERE'S APPOINTMENT WELL RECEIVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The appointment of Lord Rothermere as Air Minister is well received as introducing a successful organiser to direct the output and maintain military and naval co-operation, which is not regarded as the job for a politician.

BOMBAY'S CARNIVAL.

GREATER CROWDS THAN EVER ATTRACTED.

INTEREST AMONG PURDAH LADIES.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

It is universally agreed that that the most joyous meeting place in Bombay for all grades and shades of European and Indian Society at present is the Town Hall and its Annexe on the one hand, and Elphinstone garden on the other. The fact was emphasised yesterday when all Bombay appeared to have stormed both places to marvel at the wonders of the Exhibition of Food and Household Requisites of Indian production, and to revel in the delights of the Christmas Bazaar, the side-shows, the luxurious refreshment preserves, and above all, of the Wedgwood Club where immortality is registered for Mrs. Rettalack, Mrs. Battley, Mrs. Boyagis, Mr. H. G. Weher and Captain Rettalack who have succeeded in converting an originally unsightly patch of earth into a scene of splendour and a joy for the next three days. The attractions of both the Exhibition and Fete cannot easily fade. It would be safe to summarise that if her Excellency Lady Willingdon as President of the committee were to hold up the sceptre in command of a continuation of the Exhibition and Fete for another six months, it would continue to the advantage of both the Bombay public and the Red Cross Fund. Three days have gone by and yet we find no abatement in the great advance on the Town Hall and Elphinstone garden. For the first two days the gate-money at the Town Hall alone exceeded Rs. 20,000 but yesterday the uncountable crowds must have doubled this well-earned income in a few hours.

Lady Willingdon's solicitude for the welcome of purdah ladies was characteristic on the occasion. Her Excellency reserved the forenoon for a purdah ladies' visit to the Exhibition and Fete, and the purdah ladies responded to her Excellency's invitations in hundreds. Her Excellency and Mrs. J. F. Jackson were early at the Town Hall to receive and show the purdah ladies —ladies of distinction for the most part— round the Exhibition and the side-shows beneath. The ladies, it is alleged, manifested an enthusiastic appreciation of all they saw at the Exhibition, but they were unfortunate in regard to the side-shows which remained lifeless owing to the impossibility of their being manned at that hour. Her Excellency with Lord Willingdon and Capt. McEwan A.D.C., motored back to the Exhibition in the evening and remained there for a couple of hours. Her Excellency appeared to be particularly interested in the Maze among a maze of side-shows, while his Excellency with H. H. the Jam of Sahib of Nawanagar, made a close inspection of the Christmas Bazaar the Indian Village and the Baghdad street. At night, it seemed as if Alladin's historic lamp were rubbed by somebody to evolve an Arabian Nights scene at the Wedgwood Club particularly and in the garden generally. The now famous Junagadh Pipers played during the evening in the garden Bandstand. H. E. the Governor's Band, and the B. A. Band delighted myriads in other directions. The Bijou theatre was again packed, and the artistes who appeared last night in a "Variety," designed to interest amuse, and charm.

THE EXHIBITS.

Reference has already been made in the "Chronicle" to the Gwalior State stall and to the Munition Board exhibits, and it now remains to allow some of the other noteworthy Exhibitors to have their due. To begin with, the tourist in the Town Hall and its Annexe will be surprised to learn that Bombay is capable of turning out clocks not in the least inferior to British or Swiss manufacture. Mr. Edward Wilson of Mazagon is the only man in Bombay and, perhaps, in India—who has ventured and succeeded in this line of industrial enterprise. He has produced a grandfather clock 8ft. high with 12in. silver dial, a second grandfather clock 8ft. high and 12in. with hour striking with chimes and a Railway Regulator 5½ft. long with 12in. round dial, hour striking. It is really difficult to believe that these time-pieces have been manufactured in Bombay, but the truth is established by the clock-making implements designed and shown by Mr. Wilson. A few yards away from this interesting spot, practical demonstrations are given of various exhibits in course of manufacture by the Bombay Brush Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the Salvation Army Willingdon Boys' Industrial Home, the Director of Commerce and Industry, the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, the American, Marathi Mission (blind boys) and Mr. Pranlal Popatlal of Ahmedabad. The Bombay Brush Manufacturing Co., have a considerable daily outturn of hand-made brushes and the process is eminently interesting to witness. The Salvation Army Willingdon Industrial Home boys may be seen at work with a patent automatic "Niwar" hand loom for weaving cot tape, putties, khaki, webbing etc., while other boys are employed as workers in silk patola with special loom and in laquerware with lathes. Their cane workers reflect the greatest credit on the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution. The work they turn out might put a practised Chinaman to the blush A group of blind boys are to be seen patiently at work as basket workers and Mr. Pranlal's workers at a silk hand-loom prove that the mill industry at Ahmedabad has not yet blotted out the original hand-loom process of turning out silk sarees, etc.

TEAS.

Another special feature of the exhibits is in connection with the Indian Tea Industry, and in stall 17 we find realistic and explanatory photographs of manufacture, samples of every species of tea, including some of the finest tea ever grown. The Indian Tea Cess Co., of Calcutta have arranged these with special exhibits of tea manures, tea seed, tea garden implements, and many other striking features. Many of these exhibits will be sold by auction on the last day of the Exhibition for the benefit of the Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. This will enable the public to procure boxes of fine tea never previously seen in Bombay for home consumption or for presents to friends. Special attention should be drawn to stall No. 46 where the Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement Co. Ltd. of Lakheri, Rajputana, exhit Portland, B. B. C. Cement, and Bundi Hydraulic Lime. B. B. Portland Cement, probably surpasses the British standard specification (1915) by over 50 per cent. and is authorized by the Indian Munitions Board to be used in all Government works. This cement has special features, high tensible strength, extreme soundness, slow setting lime, and invariable uniformity. The Company's Bundi Hydraulic lime is the equivalent of blue lias lime in England. Once used, it is always used where exceptional strength is required. And finally for the present the Welsh Hospital at Deolali is entitled to special mention for needlework of all kinds, paintings etchings, sketches, Gallywags etc., designed and made by the patients of the Hospital.

SOAPS.

Soap, as we all know, is an indispensible household requisite. There is an abundance of it at the exhibition, a great many species of which have hitherto commanded an obscure market on this side of India. The Bengal Soap Factory (Calcutta) hold the pride of place in this line. They exhibit a variety of seventeen which include scented soaps packed in fancy boxes, carbolic soap of 10 ond 5 per cent. glycerine soap shaving and bar soap. The Chairman War and Relief Fund Committee is to be congratulated on his production of bar soap packed in boxes of sixty bars. The Lucky Soap Factory of Barrackpore, Calcutta, the Diamond Soap Co., Bombay, and Enod Bros of Lahore have a first-rate show of assorted soaps. Kathiawar and Rajputana are evidently rich in soap. The Mehta Soap and Industrial Works represent the strength of the soap industry in Kathiawad, and the Diamond Soap Works in Rajputana. Messrs. Mathurdass G. & Co., of Matunga, Bombay, have exhibited a fine assortment of soaps which should make their existence felt all over the country. The Imperial Soap Factory at Ahmedabad is distinguished particularly for its exhibition of Brown Windsor, bar, household and soap for washing line. Likewise the Gwalior Soap Factory, the Central India Soap Works, the Hind Candle Works at Billimoria, the Lotus Soap Factory at Mahim, Bombay, and the Diana Soap Co. of Byculla Bridge, Bombay, who show an exceptionally fine assortment of scented and bar soap.

TEXTILES, SILKS AND COTTON.

The Superintendent of Industries Baganapalla, excels with his exhibits of raw silk yarn, twisted and bleached yarn, cotton with seeds and without seeds. The Superintendent, Central Jail, Jubbulpore, shows a quantity of dyed yarn. The Research Institute at Pusa, Behar, is to be given great credit for their show of reeled "muga" silk yarn and well spun loin cloth. The Victoria Technical Institute at Egmore, Madras, exhibit muslin silk of great variety, cotton fabrics such as bed sheets etc. The Central Jails at Jubbulpore, Insein (Burmah) Raipur and Nagpur make a brave show with cotton textiles, and so does the Jail Superintendent at Rajpipla. This completes the list of exhibitions of silks and textiles, although the Gujarati exhibits are not to be overlooked.

COFFEE.

Messrs. Randolph Morris of Mysore, Sheth Mulraj Khatau of Bombay, the United Coffee Supply Co. Ltd., the Pullicoon Coffee Works at Tellicherry, South India—are rich in their exhibits of coffee. But it is just possible that Polson's Ltd. of Frere Road, Bombay, will take the lead with their exhibits in this line. Polson's pure and French coffee is known and appreciated all over the country and so is their table butter and dried kiln flour which are exhibited in artistic fashion in the Town Hall. Their pure coffee grinding is demonstrated on the premises. Essences of coffee and coffee powder are shown by G. F. Habib & Co. of Bombay.

TEA.

Sheth Mulraj Khatau of Bombay, Mr. E. Sydenham Clarke, the United Coffee. Supply Co. of Coimbatore Moore's Darjeeling teas, and Mr. Duncan McBean of Kangra Punjab, Tripathi & Sons are obviously very enterprising cultivators of tea and individually show a large variety of specimens. The Army Temperance and coffee-shop teas, shown by Mr. McBean will doubtless, command among the military authorities in India.

Space only permits of these notices today. Others will appear in due course.

At the instance of the local Government the Controller of Munitions, Burma, is making a census of stocks in Burma of Indian coal in hand and of monthly future requirement. A circular calling for information has been issued to probable regular consumers.

INVINCIBLE BRITISH ARMY.

FINE TRIBUTE BY LORD ROBERT CECIL.

Lord Robert Cecil, who has just returned from a visit to the British front, said, in an interview with Reuter's representative, that he was immensely impressed by the wonderful organisation and also by the general atmosphere.

"From general to private the feeling is that the British Army is invincible, and that it can do anything and go anywere," said Lord Robert.

"It is literally true of the British soldier that he is 'sans peur et sans reproche.' This is partly due to the British nature and partly to the spirit of the men. They believe at the bottom of their hearts in the cause for which they are fighting and they realise that their enemy is 'Kaiserism.' There is a complete absence of crime which in itself is unique and it is a remarkable fact that after three years' sojourn in a foreign country the inhabitants have nothing but good to say of the British.

"Every soldier profoundly realises that victory is necessary as the foundation of peace, and before this can be achieved we have got to convince the German military caste that we are the victors. The Germans think Might is Right. We have already beaten them, and shall complete our victory because we know that Right is Might.

"There is not a man who does not recognise the fact that German militarism is still the enemy. Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria —even Germany itself—are kept at war by Kaiserism—by the military caste backed by the classes who get rich on war—the vultures of commerce and industry.

"The military caste we must convince by arms, but the industrial and commercial vultures we must attack in their pockets. We must show them that war is not a paying business. Blockade by itself will not do that—we must go further and cut off their sources of wealth as far as we can. We must cut off their overseas branches in the Far East, in parts of South America and elsewhere.

"We welcome the United States Trading With the Enemy Act, which is admirably designed to carry on economic pressure. People cannot carry on operations without financial assistance from outside. Without finance they lose credit and without credit they are done. Acting together our financial strength is enormous.

In conclusion Lord Robert said: "A visit to the British front is a great mental and moral tonic, but it is not less a confirmation of the horrors of war. It makes the difficulties, hardships, and even dangers of those at home in England assume their proper proportions."

ANZAC DISCOVERY AT GAZA.

SUPPOSED REMAINS OF ST. GEORGE.

According to a Sydney message the Minister of Defence has received, particulars of the discovery by Anzacs, near Gaza, of a magnificent mosaic, declared to be a portion of the pavement of a Christian church built about the year 561. The mosaic was partially exposed by the construction of Turkish trenches. Beneath the pavement are the remains of Bishop George, mentioned in the inscription on the mosaic, the bones lying with feet to the east and the arms crossed on the chest.

The remains, which are almost 1,400 years old, crumbled at touch. The right forearm had been broken. The theory is that the remains are those of St. George of Cappadocia, the patron saint of England. It is hoped that eventually the mosaic and the remains of the saint now reposing in a sealed casket may find their way to Australia, A party of Anzacs worked fourteen days, mostly under fire, in recovering and removing the relic.

THE NEW SULTAN.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES IN CAIRO STREET

The Cairo correspondent of "The Times" wired as follows on Oct. 11th:—

This morning the new Sultan officially entered the Abdin Palace. Preceded by a picturesque bodyguard of Lancers, he drove at 10 o'clock from his villa with the Premier in a State carriage drawn by four magnificent bays, with syces running alongside. The other Ministers drove behind. The route was lined with British troops, and dense crowds everywhere broke into loud acclamations, to which the Sultan responded gravely, but with evident pleasure. As the Sultan entered the Palace, where British and Egyptian guards-of-honour were posted, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. At the Palace steps the Sultan was received by the Princes, the Moslem religious dignitaries, his advisers, the Under-Secretaries, and the chief law officers, and conducted to the reception hall, where he awaited the arrival of the High Commissioner, Sir Reginald Wingate, who a few minutes later motored with the Residency staff, representatives of the General Officer Commanding, and the naval staff, and presented his congratulations. It was noticeable yesterday as well as today that the most perfect order reigned in the streets despite the unprecedented throngs of people.

The Calcutta University Commission have arranged that one section of the Commission should proceed on the 30th of November to visit Bankura and another section to Midnapur. The Commission will meet again on December 3rd in Calcutta and will leave on the 7th for Dacca where they will remain until the 12th of December. They will then divide into three sections one of which will visit Mymensingh and Barisal and another Chittagong and the third Krishnagar and the Commission will meet again at Calcutta about the 19th or 20th of December.

"MADRAS MAIL'S" PROPAGANDA.

QUESTION DISALLOWED IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

In the last Legislative Council meeting the Hon. Mr. Rangachari asked the following question regarding "The Madras Mail." This Council begs to invite the attention of the Governor in Council to the activities of the "Madras Mail" and of its Editor, Mr. T. E. Welby, since the middle of August last in carrying on agitation and creating political crisis in India by writings which, (a) are likely to cause alarm to certain sections of the public, (b) are calculated to aggravate racial feelings and hostility, (c) hold out threats of injury to his Majesty's Secretary of State the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, in the performance of his duties, (d) attempt to bring his authority as servant of the King into contempt and lower the dignity of his office and to recommend that they may be pleased to consult their law officers with a view to take such action as they may be advised to prevent the development of any serious crisis. The question was disallowed and Mr. Rangachari protests against this in a lengthy letter to the press.

Replying to this, the "Madras Mail" says it is not afraid of any such agitation in the Council, but suggests if the Press Act is applied to the "Mail" the Act will become so popular among the Home Rulers that the agitation for its suppression will be seriously embarrassed.

ALI BROTHERS' INTERNMENT.

TELLICHERRY'S DEMAND FOR RELEAS

(From a Correspondent.)

TELLICHERRY, Nov. 28.

A public meeting of Tellicherry Muslims was held in the Anwarul Islam Hall yesterday evening. A branch Muslim League was started with Mr. C. O. P. Keyi as President. It was resolved to send the following telegram to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State:—"The Muslims of Tellicherry in public meeting assembled express their deep sense of regret and disappointment at the refusal of the Government of India to release their two trusted leaders, Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali solely on the ground that like every true Muslim they chose to qualify their political promise by a strict adherence to the tenets of Islam. They, therefore, earnestly pray that freedom of person and conscience may be unconditionally restored to these worthy Muslims consistently with the traditions of the glorious British Democracy and that the idea that is unfortunately gaining ground that the Government intends to interfere with the religious feelings of Muslims may thereby be put an end to."

They also resolved to send a message of sympathy to the mother of the two internees. A fund was started towards which Rs. 300 were promised on the spot.

SIKH COMMUNITY IN KELANTAN.

STRIKING DEMONSTRATION OF LOYALTY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

The following press communiqué is issued by the Punjab Government:—

The Sikh community of Kelantan in Malay States has recently taken the opportunity of presenting to the British adviser an address expressing its sincere loyalty to the British Crown and its devotion to the cause of the Allies. At the conclusion of the meeting the leader of the deputation handed to the British Adviser a draft for £270 collected among Sikhs in the place as a contribution to the Red Cross Fund. As the Sikh community in Kelantan numbers about 200 men only, most of them being poor workmen, it will be recognised that this was a very handsome subscription. The address was forwarded to his Majesty the King, who has conveyed his high appreciation of their loyal message.

OUR INCORRIGIBLE ROADS.

STORY OF A "LOST" AMBULANCE.

"Radiator" in "Indian Industries and Power" writes:—

"Frere Road is a dock outlet over which a large percentage of the Commerce of India passes, and should, in my humble opinion, be reconstructed in such a manner that it is not only a thoroughfare but a thoroughfare which will carry the traffic without becoming a shell crater full of Flanders mud.

"Passing to the Opera House, I noticed a car standing in the middle of the road with a broken tow rope in front of it. I speeded up the old iron, and eventually overhauled a large transport car with the other half of the rope trailing merrily behind. A Tommy was driving; so I stopped him and asked him what he was towing. 'This 'ere ambulance' was his reply, pointing over his shoulder with his thumb. Where is it? I said. He looked round and an expression of blank dismay passed over his features when he saw the halter without the horse, as it were. 'Well, I'm d—d, he said, 'there was a blooming ambulance on that there rope when I left Cumballa Hill, where the 'ell it gone'—why, of course, in one of the 'shell craters' and sticking there in the 'Flanders mud.'"

CONGRESS SCHEME PARAMOUNT.

LIMITS OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

(Associated Press.)

CHIDAMBARAM, Nov. 25.

Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon in the course of his presidential address at the South Arcot District Conference at Chidambaram, said:—"Our patriotism and our sense of duty to the Congress and the Muslim League, our reverence of our elders, and our appreciation of independence and merit, alike compel us to accept the scheme which has been placed before the country with all the prestige and authority of the Congress and the Muslim League. There is no other scheme before the country which has come with the support of enlightened public opinion throughout the country and it is not possible to discredit or to discount it. Classes and sects which have been roused into political life only after the reforms have come within practical range cannot expect the respectful attention which these bodies are accustomed to receive. We need not be concerned by the attempts made by the small sections of people on the grounds which appeal to them best, but it is a question whether their desire can be satisfied to the satisfaction of all. Though we accord our approval to the principle of communal representation, so far as communities consisting of appreciable numbers of people are concerned, it does not seem to be within the range of practical politics to satisfy every community. In the end, franchise must rest on property and minor communities which have not sufficient number of men qualified for franchise will have to be content to be classed along with other electors. Beyond this communal representation is hardly practised."

NON-BRAHMIN ZAMINDAR'S SUPPORT.

EFFECTIVE REPLY TO DETRACTORS.

(From our correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

Presiding over a Special Conference at Kalahast a non-Brahmana Zamindar, sixth Kumara Raja of Kalhasti, said the Memorandum of 19 Members of the Imperial Legislative Council amplified and perfected in the Congress-League Scheme, is one proposal of reconstruction that the country has authoritatively put forward during the last one year and so far but few reasonable objections have been raised against it though a certain section amongst us and Anglo-Indians have been dogmatically calling it an impracticable scheme. To-day's "New India" in a leading article commenting on the manner in which deputations are arranged, says:—"We are afraid the present official management of the whole affair will detract much from its value which otherwise it would have had in appealing to the imagination of the masses. We are constrained to suspect whether there is not on foot a conspiracy to make this historic visit of the Secretary of State a failure, or else we cannot understand the anxiety of Government in this country to keep Mr. Montagu and his colleagues tied to its apron strings."

Referring to the large number of deputations from bodies hitherto unknown it remarks, "It is not therefore surprising that there should be a feeling widely prevalent that many of these deputations are due to official inspiration."

MOTOR CAR DASHES DOWN THE KHUD.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

A serious motor car accident occurred here yesterday afternoon. The car belonging to Mr. H. T. Hutchinson, Deputy Director-General, Post Office, (on leave) was being driven by a clerk of his office on the cart road below Ripon Hospital. The clerk lost control of the car, which dashed into the railing and fell down the khud, causing serious injuries to some of the occupants, who are in hospital under treatment. The car itself has been badly damaged. Police enquiry is proceeding.

INVESTITURE AT CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

His Excellency the Governor held a durbar this afternoon at the Government House for investing twenty-four gentlemen with titles conferred upon them. Among them were one Maharaja Bahadur and one Raja Bahadur. The durbar was attended by a large number of notable European and Indian ladies and gentlemen, including members of the University Commission. After the usual ceremony his Excellency addressed individually the gentlemen invested, after which the function was closed.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

The weather has continued dry except in the south of the Peninsula where local falls of rain occurred. Nezapatam reports four inches, Trivandrum, Cuddalore and Kodarkanal one.

Forecast:—No great change.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

STRONG SUPPORT FROM U. P. ZEMINDARS.

DEMAND FOR A GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 28.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State received a deputation of the Zemindars' Association, Muzaffarnagar, this evening. Nawab Mahamad Ishaq Khan read the address, in the course of which he referred to the existing system of land revenue and prayed for extension of permanent settlement at least to those districts where cultivation had reached the maximum limit of eighty per cent. As regards political reforms, he said:—

"Every such reform should be directed in principle to lead us near to the cherished goal of a self-government. The administration and distribution of powers of Government should be so conducted as to facilitate the realisation of that object, and the question of creed and caste should not be allowed to stand in the way of the Indians in obtaining their rights of citizenship. We are thankful to the British Government for the good that they have done to our country, but still much more remains to be done and Europeans and Indians both should sit together, co-operate, confide in each other and devise the best possible means for the regeneration of India. After fully considering the several schemes of reforms as put forward by the Hindu Sabha, Muslim League, the National Congress and by the 19 members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, in which were included some of the leading landlords, we beg to express our views as follows:—

(a) That the position of the Secretary of State for India should correspond with that of the Colonial Secretary and that he should be assisted by two permanent Under-Secretaries, one of whom must be an Indian. Their salaries should be placed on the British exchequer.

(b) The Council of the Secretary of State should be abolished and till its abolition it should consist of half, Indian representatives to be elected by the elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council of India, and the rest to be appointed by the Secretary of State for a period of a few years.

(c) The Executive Council of his Excellency the Viceroy and of provincial Governors should consist of not less than half Indian members.

(d) The number of the members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council should be raised to 150 and of other Provincial Councils to not less than 100 for major, and not less than 60 to 75 for minor, provinces.

(e) All legislative Councils should have a substantial majority of elected representatives. Four-fifths of the members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council as well as of Provincial Councils may be elected, and the term of the members should be not less than five years.

(f) Only non-official members should vote, official members and secretaries having a right to explain their views, if any, regarding the subject, and the Viceroy in the Imperial Council and the Governor in the Provincial Council should have a power to veto any measure passed by the Councils. But if this cannot be done, the official members should not at least be bound down to vote for the Government.

(g) The franchise of election should be extended directly to the people, the case of minorities being adequately provided for.

(h) The landholding classes should be adequately represented on these councils. Their representation at present is not sufficient, for example in the United Provinces Council only one member represents the 36 districts from the province of Agra and one member for the 12 districts of Oudh in the Imperial Council. There is only one representative to be elected by the zemindars of the Agra province and the Taluqdars' Association of Oudh by rotation at the present scale of members that constitute these councils. There should be at least one representative for every two divisions for the local Council and at least three representatives in the Imperial Council, two from the Agra Province and one from Oudh.

(i) The major provinces like the United Provinces should be governed by a Governor in Council with an Executive Council. These provinces have been repeatedly making a request for a Governor in Council. That prayer may be granted as soon as possible.

(j) All Provincial Governments should be made autonomous, and should have full control over their finances.

(k) A full measure of Local Self-Government to India should be granted immediately and local and district boards and village panchayats hould be properly organised and given extended powers of self-government.

(l) All Government posts should be open to Indians and the competitive examinations should be simultaneously held both in India and in England. The right to carry arms should be granted to Indians on conditions similar to those applying to Europeans.

(m) Commissions in the army should be open to Indian youths under similar conditions and facilities obtaining in European countries. Facilities should also be provided for giving military training to the sons of Zamindars by opening special colleges for this purpose."

The Viceroy thanked the deputation and assured them that the contents of their address would receive careful consideration.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State granted interviews to the following gentlemen:—Nawab Muhammad Ishaq Khan, the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh and the Hon. Captain Ajab Khan.

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EXPERIENCES OF A YOUNG AIRMAN.

Dear Arthur,— . . Then the real thing started, and I'll tell you all about it. The first machine one learns to fly is a—with dual controls. We go up with an instructor who sits behind and shouts in your ear when you are about to put the machine in a position which can only end in a fatal accident. He has a "joy stick" of his own with which he counteracts your pernicious tendencies for "spinning nose dives" and headlong rushes to earth.

Never shall I forget the proud moment when he pronounced me fit to go up "solo." He nipped out of the machine and said, "You're all right; off you go." And off I went from amidst a crowd of other "Young Huns" (our nickname) who were breathlessly watching, not to mention a sinister-looking Red Cross motor ambulance, with engines ready, hovering in the background. Now on every previous occasion I had been up (instructor behind me, remember) the machine invariably ran along the ground quite straight and came off when it had sufficient speed by just pulling back the joy stick. But now—do you think that machine would run smoothly or straight? It bumped up and down, and suddenly veered off to the left, quickly describing a complete circle, without even attempting to rise off the ground (perhaps just as well).

EXPECTATIONS AND REALISATIONS.

Any way, I shut off the engine, as I was travelling along at over forty-five miles an hour, and I suddenly espied the instructor with a face—oh! it was *very* expressive—in fact it made me most anxious to go up in the air. I opened the throttle wide, and slid off. She started the left-hand circle stunt again, but I jammed on right rudder as hard as I could, pursued a wobbly course across the sand, and soon had the satisfaction of raising her off the ground. But my troubles were really only just starting. I climbed to 35ft. (some height), intending to do a few gentle circuits of the aerodrome, have a look round the neighbouring camps, circle round a battleship, come back, and when nearing home shut off the engine and glide gracefully down on to the aerodrome amid thunders of applause from the admiring crowd.

That was what I *intended* to do. The first thing I did do was to feel a terrible sort of loneliness creeping over me and become acutely conscious of the emptiness of the back seat. Then up went my right wing, and after a short struggle up went my left; my nose became too slow; my tail too high. I said "Bother!" twice, and resolved to fly the machine myself instead of letting it fly me, whereupon I became so busy that I clean forgot to get the "wind up" and landed quite well (tut-tut) after flight of thirty-five minutes, much to the relief of my fellow-pupils (not to mention my good self).

On the following day I lifted the machine off the ground at 35 m.p.h.—that is, before I had attained "flying speed," which is at least forty-five. Up I soared to a height of twenty or thirty feet and sailed away. Suddenly the nose turned off to the left, and I dived down to earth at a terrific speed—engines full on. I just managed to pull back the throttle as she touched the ground. There was the proverbial "sickening thud"; the under-carriage was completely smashed—the four wheels bent and broken out of recognition—the lower planes had most of the fabric torn away, and several ribs broken. Luckily I was strapped in, and beyond being unpleasantly shaken I was unhurt. A troop of cavalry was just coming along, so I quickly resolved to do the "intrepid airman" stunt, and nimbly hopping out of the machine I whipped out my cigarette-case, casually lit a cigarette, and walked up and down cursing in the approved manner.

A HERO AFTER ALL.

Fellows in front came dashing up and asked if I were hurt, and I cooly replied that the only thing that troubled me was that I had to walk back home. Just as they were leaving—full of admiration for my coolness—I espied above me a little—machine, which I at once recognised as the C. O.'s pet, and guessed he had flown out to investigate. Gee! You should have seen me abandon the "intrepid airman" stunt. I nipped off the ligated end of my cigarette, shoved the "stub" in my pocket, and began to take a pained but intelligent interest in the damage. Within a few seconds he had landed, and started, without any preliminaries, to call me all sorts of blithering idiots. I agreed meekly, but when I got back I was received with great joy by the other "Huns" because I smashed up "X" machine, which everyone agreed was the rottenest old 'bus in the whole squadron. So I *was* a hero after all.—"Daily Graphic."

The funeral of the late C. W. F. Jennings at Ootacamund was attended by all old residents at St. Thomas Cemetery on Tuesday. At the inquest the verdict was found that the deceased had committed suicide while temporarily insane, by placing a loaded revolver in his mouth and discharging the same at 4 a.m. on Monday. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Jennings who is the mother of Lieut.-Colonel Carter who recently exposed the faulty medical arrangements at Mesopotamia.

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A SPORTING OFFER: Rs. 50 (Fifty only) will be paid on the 31st December, 1917 to one or more persons, who guesses the right number, and Rs. 25 (Twenty-five only) to one or more persons who guesses the nearest number of Dr. McPHAEL'S NERVO-VITALO PILLS, the finest Brain and Nerve Tonic, contained in a sealed glass jar which is on view at any time between 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. on any week day, except Sundays, when it can be seen from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. at M. T. MADON & Co., 24, Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market, Bombay. 686

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000

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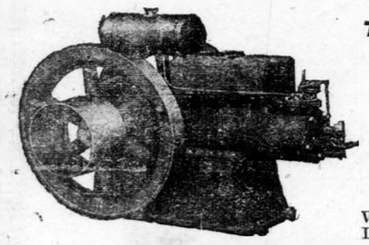
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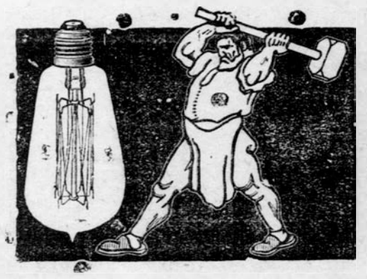
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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.887 Inch.
Temperature of Air	78 6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70 6 "
Dew Point	66.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.601 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86 3 "
Minimum do.	71.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E NE, WNW, NW
Movement of Wind do. do.	144 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	28	m 10 22	26 11	28	m 4 40	19 2
		11 27a	29 9		4 31a	14 6
Thur.	29	m 11 6	26 11	29	m 5 26	19 0
					5 12a	14 8
Fri	30	m 0 8	29 10	30	m 6 11	19 0
	Dec.	11 50a	26 8	Dec.	5 50a	15 1
Sat.	1	m 0 43	29 6	1	m 6 55	19 1
		0 33a	26 3		6 28a	15 10
Sun.	2	m 1 26	28 11	2	m 7 38	19 3
		1 16a	25 8		7 1a	16 8
Mon.	3	m 2 2	28 3	3	m 8 20	19 6
		1 58a	25 9		7 37a	17 8
Tues.	4	m 2 37	27 5	4	m 9 5	19 9
		2 42a	24 5		8 14a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
28 (Wednesday)	6h. 53m.	6h. 0m
29 (Thursday)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
30 (Friday)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m
Dec. 1 (Saturday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 0m.
2 (Sunday)	6h. 55m.	6h. 0m.
3 (Monday)	6h. 56m.	6h. 0m.
4 (Tuesday)	6h. 57m.	6h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	6	10	33.5 p.m.
New Moon	14	11	58.5 p.m.
First Quarter	22	3	58.8 a.m.
Full Moon	29	0	11.8 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 28th November, 1917, was 29.139 Inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with ... barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday the 28th November 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and local in Malabar. Local rain is likely in south-east Madras and south Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of November, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (27th Nov.)	73.2	60.5	79		0	—1.31
Jask	84.4	62.1	97		0	—0.25
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do (27th Nov.)	85.5	63.9	77		0	—0.29
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.8	51.6	72		0	—0.07
Rawalpindi	72.8	44.5	85		0	—0.23
Lahore	75.0	48.4	92		0	—0.06
Hissar	80.8	49 9	84		0	...
Ambala	75.7	49.1	91		0	—0.25
Delhi	76.8	53.5	84		0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.7	56.2	70		0	—0.07
Mainpuri	80.8	51.1	82		0	—0.15
Jhansi	81.4	52.6	65		0	—0.11
Cawnpore	76.8	53.7	83		0	—0.20
Allahabad	78.3	52.1	90		0	—0.30
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	81.7	50.2	62		0	—0.03
Karachi	81.0	62.9	90		0	—0.05
Ajmer	79.8	50.0	77		0	—0.15
Jeipore	79.5	52.1	63		0	—0.15
Kotah	84.2	54.6	67		0	—0.02
Mount Abu	71.2	54.6	45	..	0	—0.22
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.2	54.7	74	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	75.9	64.1	88	..	0	0
Veraval	87.8	65.1	64	..	0	—0.28
Rajkot	87.0	52.9	51	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	87.0	55.6	71	..	0	—0.19
Surat	88.3	61.1	52	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	?	?	48	..	0	—0.15
Deesa	89.8	53.2	57	..	0	—0.12
Neemuch	81.6	49.8	56	..	0	—0.18
Indore	82.1	50.6	60	..	0	—0.27
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.5	49.3	78	..	0	—0.42
Sagor	81.0	56.0	55	..	0	—0.38
Hoshangabad	81.7	53 6	61	..	0	—0.42
Khandwa	85.4	52.8	63	..	0	—0.39
Akola	85.9	51.2	52	..	0	—0.42
Amraoti	84.3	58.8	41	..	0	—0.50
Nagpur	83.3	53.3	61	..	0	—0.68
Chanda	82.5	52.0	79	..	0	—0.75
Raipur	81.0	56.1	69	..	0	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.3	71.2	79	..	0	—0.38
Ratnagiri	91.7	70.1	34	..	0.93	+0.53
Marmugao	92.3	70.8	67	..	5.93	+4.99
Marwar	88.5	67.2	89	..	1.10	—0 57
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	...	50.0	64	..	1.40	+0.89
Ahmednagar	80.4	49 3	60	..	1.14	+0.64
Poona	81.4	53	87	..	3.65	+2.86
Sholapur	84.2	67.4	53	..	0.54	—0.35
Bijapur	80.7	54.2	70	..	1.07	+0.18
Belgaum	79.7	56.5	76	..	4.61	+3 14
Aurangabad	82.2	54.2	49	..	0.38	—0.09
Nizamabad (Jadur)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	78.6	59.5	87	..	1.49	+0.61
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.9	74.1	88	0.03	2.39	—0.84
Calicut	88.8	72.5	97	0.45	5.21	+0.65
Cochin	87.0	74.4	78	0.06	11.58	+5.46
Colombo	86.2	72.0	90	0.70	8.83	—3 11
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.0	69.0	79	..	11.29	+6.26
Bellary	84.5	62.9	67	..	2.14	+0.25
Cuddapah	87.6	73.5	84	..	3.90	+0.89
Madras	88.9	72.6	92	..	6.02	—6.11
Bangalore	77.8	59.8	88	..	0.83	—1.95
Coimbatore	78	3 62.5	85	0.11	5.77	+2.72
Trichinopoly	78.5	67.5	88	0.22	4.69	+0.05
Negapatam	81.5	71.9	88	3.50	26 11½	+11.76

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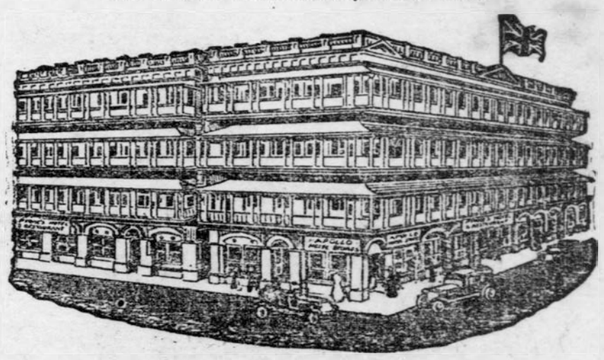
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